

NY 100-67077

"'MOTHER' misses you every minute....others also! Dear, dear RUTH, many thanks, my dear one, for your trouble always. Please write a few lines to us and everything good and lovely to you from HANNS and LOU."

Also the informant furnished a letter dated May 6, 1945, addressed to "RUTH" and signed "LOU" presumably LOU EISLER. The English translation of the letter is set out below:

"RUTH, my dear, dear RUTH,

"You are indeed very kind and a very good comrade and very willing to help. HANNS also thanks you very much. The telegram from ROBERTS has not yet arrived and HANNS can only reserve the ticket when he has the money, as all our money resources are exhausted at the moment.

"Have you seen (G or F)? He does not write at all. Is it the right time just now to show (Ex. perform) the 'Masterrace', would it not be better to wait a while? I cannot judge it.

"Are you sending now to Denmark? I am very nervous here now and the talks about dogs seem to me not exactly the right thing. I will try everything to arrange in fall at least to move to N. Y.—so to say as a stepping stone.

"I am naturally very sorry that I cannot come (with you) now at least for a short time.

"I hope that you will come back here with the Masters—you know you can always stay with me.

"Don't think that "MOTHER" adaires only your soul, she told me recently how marvellous your body is—very hearty.

"My dear RUTH, write a few lines back and again many thanks, my friendly one.

"Your

"LOU"

The New York files reflected a clipping from the publication "NEW MASSES" dated April 27, 1945, which states eleven German anti-Nazi writers in this country had banded together to form a German language publishing house, AURORA VERLAG, 10 West 23 Street, New York City, that offers exciting

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perspectives. The first publication will be an anthology intended for German war prisoners of prose and verse from German classical and contemporary writers. The forthcoming publication will include books by ANNA SEIGERS, ERNST BLOCH, FERDINAND BRUCHNER, ALFRED DOEBLIN, HERMAN WITCK, GISELE GROSSE, BERTOLT BRECHT, WIELAND HERZFELD, JOHN HEARTFIELD, OSCAR MARIA GRAP, ERIST WALDING, BERTHOLD VIERTEL, F. C. WIESKOPF, FRIEDRICH ALEXAN, LYON TRUCHT-WANGER, HANS MARCHWITZA, BODO LHSE, OTTO ZOFF and ARNOLD ZWEIG.

In this connection, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that WIELAND HERZFELD, owner of the SEVEN SEAS STAMP AND BOOK STORE, 10 West 23 Street, New York City, was the part owner of a left wing publishing company in Germany 15 to 20 years ago. His partner in this venture, called NERMAK-VERLAG, was one JOHN HEARTFIELD, who now lives in England. HERZFELD confidentially told [redacted] that HEARTFIELD was his brother.

Confidential Informant T-2 furnished a copy of a letter from ALBERT H. SCHNEIDER, 171 West 181 Street, New York City, dated March 15, 1944, addressed to PAUL TILLICH. The letter concerns a manifesto apparently drawn up by TILLICH in connection with the COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY and contained suggestions by SCHNEIDER for changes in the manifesto. Also furnished was a letter from ALBERT SCHNEIDER to BERTOLT BRECHT which enclosed the above mentioned letter:

"Dear B. Brecht,

"Enclosed you will find, as promised, the copy of the letter to Prof. Tillich. I hope that it hasn't turned out to be too long. If you should speak to T. before Sunday, then you will know. I should like under all circumstances to avoid his taking amiss my rather delayed criticism, since after all I participated in the preliminary deliberations. Besides, I gave my reasons in such detail that it is clear that we have no ulterior motives and wish to.....undesirable ideas in a roundabout way. You should tell T. that we have talked over my objections to the present version and that I have also given you a copy of my letter for your information.

"Cordial greetings to you and also to your (lady) friend.

"Yours,

/s/ ALBERT SCHNEIDER"

The New York files reflect that ALBERT SCHNEIDER was born August 7, 1892 at Aglastehausen, Germany and is reported to be a Communist. He is

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active in the Free German Movement. SCHREINER is a member of the COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY, a contributor to FRIES DEUTSCHLAND, Communist anti-Nazi magazine published in Mexico and GERMAN AMERICAN, INC., Communist controlled New York newspaper. SCHREINER is alleged to have been a former OGPU agent active in Spain.

Confidential Informant T-2 also furnished two letters, one of which was dated November 29, 1943, the other undated, from an individual whose first name is HELLI to BERTOLT BRECHT. The English translation of these letters is set out below:

"Nov. 29, 1943

"Dear Bert, please excuse it, my letter wasn't ended or signed, but I just had a chance for someone to take it to Hollywood and it went to you much quicker. The journalist, Lochner, called me and said he received a letter from Prokope in answer to his, saying nothing, Finnish humanity and something similar, he asked what one could undertake further, I allow myself to give his address. 6726 Milner Road, Hollywood 28. Perhaps you will write him, he would surely undertake something else. He also told me that a friend of his who works in OWI is continuing to work and apparently has gotten in touch with Milkis. Write me what I can do from here, Odetz and Clurement will surely want to help. And write what is being done in New York. Nothing new is wrong here. Yesterday I was at a very respectable celebration for Max Reinhardt with Karin, Kortner was very good. The whole thing had a respectable, not uncritical air, dignified (?). I believe Karin feels well. Tomorrow she is going to the doctor. Barbara had had another cold, I will have another X-ray made. It is another half year. The car is greased and overhauled, a new battery was necessary and apparently a new distributor in a short time. Many people ask about you. I haven't heard anything new about the film from Goldschmidt, who will begin in January, and your cooperation belongs in this. I ask that you give information about your coming or not coming Christmas. I am a bad waiter. There isn't anything new otherwise. Goodbye

"HELLI"

\*Korsch's complete address: 337 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

\*Tompson Address: 237 East 48th Street

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On the reverse side of sheet is written:

"8315 Virginia 9-1732 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island.  
Independent Subway, Union Turnpike, bus to Metropolitan Avenue."

"Dear Bert,

"I was called up by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, they informed the New York Central of Hella's case, but they think it would be important for you to get in touch with them there. Address: 425 4th Avenue, with Mrs. Helsen-Dryan.

"I am typing off the statement in case you need it.

Explanation: my co-worker, the Dane Margarete Steffin, had translated Andersen Nexoe's memoirs from the Danish into German and the Moscow State Publishing Company got the translation and published it. Mrs. Steffin needed the fee for a planned trip to America and at my advice asked Mr. Terentjew of the Russian Commercial Agency to procure it for her. Since her title was clear and her trip couldn't be postponed until the 800 Finnish Marks for the translation arrived in the usual slow way, Mr. Terentjew borrowed the sum from Mrs. Hella Wuolijoki with the promise of paying her back as soon as possible. So Mrs. Steffin received her fee and could leave with us.

"Mrs. Wuolijoki didn't tell me that Mr. Terentjew of the Commercial Agency also owed Mrs. Wuolijoki money for dinners. Anyway, I can't remember that.

"Santa Monica, August 1.

"Explanation: Mrs. Hella Wuolijoki told me often that she used to arrange dinners at the wish of the Finnish government. At these Finnish and Russian commercial agents got in contact. She told me that the Russians are also interested in this contact and that Mr. Terentjew (Soviet) of the Commercial Agency promised her wines for the dinners, but couldn't get them so that she had to buy wines herself. However, Mr. Terentjew promised, as Mrs. Wuolijoki told me, to provide her with these expenses. Mrs. Wuolijoki never told me that Mrs. Wuolijoki was promised any sort of fixed sums from the Commercial Agency of the Soviet. I don't recall the particulars of the settlement as to how Mr. Terentjew was to pay the money set aside for Mrs. Steffin and the money for the wines.

"I found the Aurora poem just yesterday, it is going along at the same time. But please write what you are doing, under all circumstances, because the Screen Writers' Guild here should also be interested and for this I must know what is happening from New York out.

"Goodbye, greetings from many people, you are missed everywhere

"HELLI"

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Confidential Informant T-2 further furnished a letter signed by MAURICE J. SPEISER, Attorney, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to BERTOLT BRECHT, in which SPEISER stated "I want to apologize because I could not speak to you on the telephone. I thought the message urgent and I had my secretary call you. I am sure you will be able to straighten out all matters with KURTMEILL upon his arrival which he said will be on the 25th".

It is noted that MAURICE J. SPEISER serves as counsel for the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERFORMING ARTISTS, Suite 1959, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City and also handles the general affairs of the office of that association. It is also noted that BRECHT has received considerable correspondence from that address and that information relative to the association has previously been reported.

On June 13, 1945, a 30 day mail cover was placed on BERTOLT BRECHT at 124 East 57 Street, New York City, the residence of RUTH BERLAU. The following letters were received, all of which were addressed to BERTOLT BRECHT at this address:

DATE

ADDRESSOR

6/18/45

BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

6/19/45

HELEN BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

6/20/45

Room 701  
8 East 41 Street  
New York, New York

It was determined that Room 701, 8 East 41 Street, New York, New York, contained the offices of the COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY.

6/20/45

LEO KURTZ  
3 East 75 Street  
New York City

It is noted that LEO KURTZ was listed as the designer of the lighting and machinery in connection with the play "THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE MASTER RACE" produced at the PAULINE EDWARDS THEATRE, New York City in June, 1945.

NY 100-67077

DATE

ADDRESSOR

6/21/45

HELENE BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

6/21/45

EISLER  
689 South Analji Drive  
Pacific Palisades  
California

6/22/45

MORDECAI-GORELIK  
8337 Blackburn Avenue  
Hollywood 46, California

6/24/45 and  
6/26/45

HELENE BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

6/26/45

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
66 West 12 Street  
New York City

The New York files reflected that the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH is chartered by the University of the State of New York and has a reputation of being extremely liberal. The school has sponsored the immigration to the United States of numerous European refugee scholars and professors. European professors have been induced to teach the culture of Europe as reflected in the experiences of outstanding European scholars ousted from their professions due to racial and ideological differences.

6/28/45

No return address, postmarked at Flushing, New York.

6/29/45

BROUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY  
432 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

The BROUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY could not be located in the New York Telephone Directory and the indices of the New York indices were checked negatively for this name.

NY 100-67077

DATE

ADDRESSOR

6/28/45

H. BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

6/28/45

Suite 1959  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

8/1/45

Room 701  
8 East 41 Street  
New York City

7/2/45

HELEN BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

7/3/45

8 East 41 Street  
New York City

7/6/45

HELEN BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

7/6/45

MYONA L. SELD  
c/o SELD LEATHER COMPANY  
Gloversville, New York

7/7/45

HELEN BRECHT  
1063 26 Street  
Santa Monica, California

7/14/45

K. KORSCH  
3601 East Cherry Street  
Seattle, Washington

8/2/45

NEW DIRECTIONS  
500 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

NY 100-67077

DATE

ADDRESSOR

GERMANY TODAY  
305 Broadway  
Room 207  
New York City

GERMANY TODAY, 305 Broadway, is the newspaper published semi-monthly, sponsored by the GERMAN AMERICAN EMERGENCY CONFERENCE and reportedly a Communist front organization engaged in propagandizing for the Free German Movement. ALBERT NORDEN, a Communist refugee, is editor. The newspaper deals with news items about anti-Fascists in Germany and one of its purposes is to expose and attack Fascists in Germany. It is in the same office at 305 Broadway as the GERMAN AMERICAN, INC., which is a Communist controlled newspaper engaged in propagandizing for the Free German Movement in the United States.

[REDACTED] 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that NEW DIRECTIONS, whose office manager was [REDACTED], had occupied Room 1842 of that building since the latter part of July. This office had formerly been occupied by the ULTRA CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., and F. H. WIESSNER, INC. [REDACTED] stated that the ULTRA CHEMICAL WORKS, INC. recently moved out and that F. H. WIESSNER had apparently sublet to NEW DIRECTIONS. However, he knew nothing about them.

NEW DIRECTIONS and [REDACTED] were checked in the New York indices with negative results. Also the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York and Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, were searched for any information relative to NEW DIRECTIONS with negative results.

DATE

ADDRESSOR

8/9/45

DRAMATISTS GUILD  
6 East 39 Street  
New York City

NY 100-67077

Special Agent [REDACTED] contacted the following Confidential Informants for any information they might have relative to BERTOLT BRECHT and his trip to New York with negative results:

The investigation relative to the activities of RUTH REPLAU will be reported in the New York case file entitled [REDACTED].

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

NY 100-67077 ...

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 22, 1945 at New York, New York, are identified as follows:

T-1

Scrap cover maintained on  
BERTOLT BRECHT, 124 East  
57 Street, New York City.

T-2

Memorandum of Special Agent  
[REDACTED], dated  
April 15, 1944 in New York  
case file entitled "FREE  
GERMAN MOVEMENT, INTERNAL  
SECURITY - C", which reflects  
the material set out was ob-  
tained from a trash cover  
placed on RUTH BERMAN, 124  
East 57 Street, New York City,  
on March 29, 1944.

The above are designated as confidential informants due to the  
nature of the information furnished.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles 13, California  
September 17, 1945

Director, FBI

Re: BERTOLT BRECHT, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, Confidential National Defense Informant LA BB-1 has advised agents of this office during the month of August, 1945 concerning various activities and interests of the above captioned subject.

On August 2, 1945, BERT BRECHT discussed the news about the Soviet Union broadcast over radio station KHJ with an unidentified man of whom BRECHT inquired whether or not the man had given a transcript of the news to "MARION". The man advised he had and suggested that BRECHT listen to radio station KNX at 4 P.M. that day.

Later in the same day BRECHT, in conversation with a doctor, advised that the news was bad because Germany was to be broken up and was not to retain its unity as a cultural state. BRECHT added that the greatest part was going to the Soviet. The doctor replied that this was not so bad because it would quicken its development. The doctor stated that they would discuss the matter later and that he would call back shortly before 7 P.M. that evening.

At 6:34 P.M. on August 2, 1945, BRECHT and a doctor discussed the news from Germany and at that time BRECHT remarked that he did not have a complete summary yet as it was a six thousand word message. BRECHT said he hoped to see the doctor next week because they simply had to get together and talk things over.

On Tuesday, August 7, 1945, CNDI LA B5-1 advised that a man invited BRECHT to appear at 9 A.M. on August 8th at the address of Dr. CARL KIL, 519 Arizona Avenue, Santa Monica. The City Directory lists Dr. A. J. CARL KIL, 519 South Arizona Avenue, Santa Monica. According to this informant, BRECHT inquired what was to be discussed and the unknown man replied that they would talk about many things such as the transmigration of all the Poles to Germany, the denaturalizing of people, and the newest war implements. BRECHT replied that it would be possible to destroy whole continents now and that this would make the need for Socialism imperative. He thanked the man for contacting him and suggested that they see each other and have some good discussions.



57 OCT 9 1945

COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED

INDEXED

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*LA advised by p/s 5/11/46  
ET 6/46*

Director, FBI

September 17, 1948

Re: BERTOLT BRECHT, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This informant was able to gather from various conversations at which he was present that the BRECHTS have gatherings at their house practically every Sunday evening, without fail. These gatherings are more or less open house meetings. Informant also advised that from various remarks he has heard he believes that the BRECHTS have other meetings of a closed nature, possibly on Saturday evenings.

Informant made it known that BRECHT'S present literary endeavor is a play entitled "Galileo" in which CHARLES LAUGHTON is interested as the person who will play the starring role. It appears probable that a man named CCRWIN or COHEN (ph.) will direct this play, which at the present time is being mimeographed by F. J. ENGEL, 1028 3/4 North Sweetzer, Los Angeles 2, of the refugee group in this city.

Very truly yours,



R. B. HOOD  
SAC

100-18112-BB-1B  
EJV:CMC

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OEA:LVO

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: BERTHOLD EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 10-3-45

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In accordance with your request for information relative to the productivity of the technical surveillance presently maintained on the above captioned subject the following data are set forth.

Berthold Brecht is a German refugee writer employed in Hollywood free lancing for various movie concerns. He has been closely connected with most of the German Communist movements in Europe and since his arrival in the United States maintains his contacts with German Communist activities.

Through this technical surveillance it has been ascertained that Brecht is a frequent contact of individuals suspected of espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Government as well as known Communists active in the movie industry in the Hollywood area. Brecht himself, is a suspected agent of the Soviet Government and has been contacted by Gregori Kheifets, the former Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco, who was in charge of Soviet espionage activities on the West Coast prior to his departure from the United States in July of 1944.

I recommend the continuance of this technical surveillance to assist in identifying Kheifets' successor who will probably maintain contacts with him as well as for the purpose of developing additional information relative to Soviet espionage activities in the Los Angeles area and Communist infiltration of the movie industry.

550 2 1945

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&  
INDEXED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 17, 1945

FROM : *QBZ* SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: *1* BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Bureau authority is requested to place a ninety day mail cover on the above captioned subject who resides at 1063-26th Street, Santa Monica, California.

100-18112  
BJV:CMC

*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

*100-18112-45*

100-190707 -

LN/cn

SAC, Los Angeles

November 6, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

COORDET  
- 81

Reference is made to your letter of October 17, 1945.

Authorization is hereby granted for a thirty-day rail cover  
on this subject.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

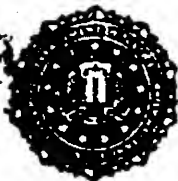
MAILED 14

★ NOV 7 1945 - W.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

W R-1

NOV 13 1945



General Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles 13, California  
October 18, 1945



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. 100-18112-BB-1B

Director, FBI

Re: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

During the month of September, 1945, Confidential National Defense Informant HB-1 has supplied this office with information concerning the general activities and contacts of BERT BRECHT. In addition, this informant has indicated that certain of BRECHT'S contacts have suggested the use of BRECHT'S works in Europe and Germany. Through this informant it was also ascertained that ALFRED DOBLIN, a rather close associate of BERT BRECHT, went to France on or about October 1, 1945.

In view of the foregoing it is recommended that the services of this informant be continued.

Very truly yours,

*R. B. Hood*  
R. B. HOOD  
SAC

100-18112-BB-1B  
EJV:CMC

*all offices notified  
declass. 5/14/70  
letter declassified by 4417  
on 5/14/76*

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

1  
31

FILE NO. 100-1-100107	DATE 1-1-45	RECEIVED 1-1-45
TITLE: [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE: [REDACTED]

POINT OF FACTS:

PERSONAL LIFE

BRECHT'S play "The Private Life of the Master Race" reviewed; also appeared in New York 6-12-44, but was unsuccessful. BRECHT returned to Los Angeles from New York 7-13-45 and resumed work on play entitled "Galileo" in which [REDACTED] is to play the lead.

[REDACTED] BRECHT, close contact of BRECHT and alleged follower of the C.I. line, was scheduled to go to Vienna to teach and deliver course at "The C.I. University in Vienna", according to the "Daily Worker" 6-10-44. On 6-21-44, [REDACTED] BRECHT, former Vice President of Los Angeles, visited BRECHT'S home. BRECHT invited to attend International Film Festival at Locarno, Switzerland from 8-3 to 8-10-44, if possible. "No permit card". [REDACTED] BRECHT, former contact of BRECHT, left 10-1-44 for Vienna, according to information. BRECHT presently active in a committee in organization of funds for relief of actors in Vienna. Some [REDACTED] information set forth on IGAS: A 100-1-100107, [REDACTED] BRECHT and [REDACTED] BRECHT. Results of [REDACTED] and mail cover set forth.

100-1-100107

Declassified  
11/24/75  
11/16/75  
DRC  
GTT

- P -

100-1-100107	Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 30, 1945.
100-1-100107.	
100-1-100107	100-1-100107

Deleted by [REDACTED] 1-5-75

**DETAILS:**

On or about May 26, 1945, according to information supplied independently by [redacted] 33-1 and [redacted] 1A [redacted] Mrs. BERT BRECHT attended a private showing at the residence of CHARLES [redacted] of an historical film entitled "From the Terrible". LIO [redacted] had sent someone to pick up Mrs. BRECHT and take her to this showing. Subsequent to the showing, [redacted] discussed it with [redacted] TURNITSEV, Soviet Vice Consul at Los Angeles, and stated that he had decided to show it. TURNITSEV remarked that no important people were opposed to its being shown.

BERT BRECHT'S play "The Private Life of the Master Race" which recently opened in New York, was obtained from the Los Angeles Public Library and reviewed.

This book is described as a "New Direction Book" published by JAMES LAUGHLIN. The address of New Direction is 67 West 44, New York City. The book was manufactured in the United States by the [redacted] [redacted] Inc., Poughkeepsie, New York. It was copyrighted in 1944 by ERIC HESSELY [redacted] who translated the play from German to English. The book contains a portrait of BRECHT reproduced through the permission of the artist, [redacted] [redacted], and the James Wigoveno Galleries, West Los Angeles. It is "Dedicated To The Other German".

The play "The Private Life of the Master Race", consists of seventeen of the twenty-eight scenes comprising BRECHT'S German language work "Fears and Miseries of the Third Reich". Each of the seventeen scenes contains "fears and miseries" experienced under the Nazis by the general German public as distinguished from such specialized groups as the Jews and political opponents of HITLER. After creating in each of the scenes a feeling of antipathy for the Nazi way of life, BRECHT closes the play with an appeal for the cause of the common man.

The close of the play is presented in a scene taking place at Hamburg, Germany on March 13, 1933. According to this scene two workers and a woman are listening to a radio broadcast of HITLER'S entry into Vienna and the plebiscite to unite "one Folk, one Reich, one Fuehrer". The younger worker lamented the fact that they are unable to even get out a leaflet at this plebiscite. The reasons for their inability are indicated to be the [redacted] of the undertaking, the fact that "they've even caught Karl, how are [redacted] the addresser?" and the fact that they had no one to write the leaflet. The younger worker feels that maybe they are the only ones who are opposed [redacted] whereupon the woman replies "Yes. No and people like us." Thereupon produced a letter addressed by a father to his son. This letter is part:

100-170707-47

L. 100-18112

"Tomorrow I shall not be alive. Executions are usually at six in the morning. . . . I want you to know that my opinions have not changed. . . . I have done nothing wrong. . . . I have only served the people. Even if it looks as if I achieved nothing it is not really the truth. Our watchword must be 'Each man to his post'; to free mankind from its oppressors. Our task is very hard but it is the greatest of all tasks. Until it is completed life has no value. If we do not always keep it in view, the human race will sink into barbarism. . . . Always remember which side you are on. Be true to the common people, and your father will not have put his hard faith in vain."

Following the reading of this letter the older worker comments that maybe the opposition is not so small and they decided to put out their leaflet.

This book contains, in addition to the play, an essay on the work of BERTOLT BRECHT by ERIC RUSSELL BENTLEY. Certain portions of this appear to be of interest. They read as follows:

"BERTOLT BRECHT was born in Bavaria in 1898; in due time studied medicine and the natural sciences; served in the medical corps during the First World War; subsequently decided on a literary career; was awarded the Kist prize for 'Drum in the Night', his first play; became the leading dramatist of the revolutionary theater in collaboration with ERNST TOLLNER at the Schiffbauerdamm Theater, Berlin; left Germany in 1933, after his 'Three-Penny Opera' had enjoyed the longest run known to serious theater in Germany; lived in Denmark and Finland; finally crossed the Soviet Union and sailed for the U. S. on the last boat before Pearl Harbor; lives now with his wife and children at Santa Monica, California; intends, I am sure, to return to Germany after the war to continue his theatrical experiments. . . .

"In Weimar days BRECHT was a leader of the younger generation. In the years following the World War his work, alike tough and sophisticated, was both ERNEST HEMINGWAY and ALDOUS HUXLEY to many young Germans. Irreverent, energetic, sharp-tongued, unorthodox, BRECHT hit the mood of the time. But the charge came sooner to him than to his English and American counterparts. Radicalism came earlier and lasted longer. For BRECHT it was not the enthusiasm of a moment but a philosophy for a lifetime. Before long he was under fire on the Nazi murder list.

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"Ten years of exile have left their mark on BRECHT. His face is no longer young. It bears the imprint of suffering, for though he has escaped the Nazis personally his thoughts were always with Germany. Some refugees have adjusted themselves to other countries, have even been fully assimilated. Not so BRECHT. He seldom speaks English and that with a strong accent and halting delivery. He has not sought to maintain here the reputation he made for himself in Germany. He writes. He breeds. He hopes. And he writes."

After describing BRECHT'S style and idea of drama, WHITNEY writes:

"Such is the Brechtian theater. It has aroused a good deal of opposition among German critics. To THOMAS ~~YOUNG~~, who once described BRECHT as 'very gifted, unfortunately,' the whole Brechtian world is distasteful. An anonymous writer in THOMAS YOUNG'S journal, 'Mass and Art', raised some specific objections:

"That BRECHT'S work is 'propaganda for propaganda's sake.

That actually 'Fears and Miseries of the Third Reich' is defeatist.

"The first two points cancel each other, and the truth behind them is that, while BRECHT'S drama embodies his own ethics, it does not, like most propagandist art, underestimate the enemy.....

"No single work of BRECHT'S is more important than 'Fears and Miseries of the Third Reich', of which 'The Private Life of the Master Race' is the stage version. Both for its intrinsic merits and for its interest as a portrait and interpretation of Nazi Germany it will probably be his best-known piece. Already it has been published in French by the Nouvelle Revue Francaise. We hear of performances of 'The Jewish Life' (one of the scenes in the play) before Red soldiers at Leningrad and of a projected movie version by Pudovkin.  
.....

"The effect is one of sheer accumulation. In Part One we see workers shortly after the Nazis came to power, a worker betraying a comrade, a worker debating with an S.S. man, workers in a concentration camp, in a factory, at home. We see the strength of the Nazis, and in 'Prisoners Like Comant' we see their opponents united, but too late. . . . I sometimes wonder if the French title of BRECHT'S work is not the best. It is, simply: 'Scenes de la Vie Hitlerienne.'"

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A biographical note states that bibliographical information concerning BRECHT can be found in the magazine "Das Wort", 1937, #4-5 and in the compendium Twentieth Century Literature. It further states that during the past few years poems by BRECHT have appeared in such periodicals as "Das Wort", "Freies Deutschland" and "The German-American". There is a list of the chief works of BRECHT translated into English which read as follows:

1. "A Penny for the Poor" (Dreigroschenroman), translated by D. I. Vesoy and Christopher Isherwood, London and New York, 1937.
2. "Round Heads, Peak Heads", translated by H. G. Verschell, in "International Literature", May 1937.
3. "Seneca Carrer's Rifles", in "Theatre Workshop", Volume 2, 1938.
4. "The Informer", translated by Ruth Harp, in "Six Anti-Nazi Plays" ed. by S. Moore, New York, 1949. (Another translation was published in New Writing and Penguin New Writing, London.)
5. "Mother Courage", translated by H. R. Hays, in "New Directions, 1941".
6. "The Trial of Lucullus", translated by H. R. Hays, New York, 1943.

It is interesting to note that CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD, one of the co-translators of BRECHT'S work "A Penny for the Poor" is now in Los Angeles and was in contact with BRECHT, according to previous reports in this case. ISHERWOOD entered the monastery of the Vedanta Society, a Hindu religious organization, at 1942 Ivar Street, under the leadership of Swami PRANANANDA.

The following English language articles concerning BERT BRECHT are given:

1. "New Theatres for Old" by MARCEL COMPIEX, New York 1940. (Mr. COMPIEX had written about BRECHT in "Theatre Workshop" April-July 1937) (EDWARD GULLER objected to his article in "One Act Play Magazine" April, 1938.)
2. "BERTOLD BRECHT'S Poetry" by EDWARD GULLER in "Partisan Review" March-April, 1941.
3. "Brecht: Poetry, Drama and the People" by ERIC RUSSELL in "The Nation", July 31, 1940.
4. "Bert Brecht" by L. RUSSELL in "The Nation Review", Summer-1940.

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Newspaper reviews of BRECHT'S play "The Private Life of the Master Race" appearing under date of June 13, 1945 in the "World Telegram", "The Herald-Tribune" and the "New York Post", all of New York, are available to this office. Each of these reviews is agreed that BRECHT'S play is a failure. The review written for the "World Telegram" by BURTON CLOSE closes with this statement: "If Mr. BRECHT'S play is propaganda for Moscow's current policy, I'd say, 'let her rip!' if anyone can stand two hours of it, he ought to be indoctrinated."

A review of the play appearing in "New Masses", Communist publication dated July 10, 1945, and written by MATT LYNE, while admitting of some criticisms, offers the opinion that in future time BRECHT'S play will be referred to as a document of historical accuracy.

On June 14, 1945, according to CNDI L. P-1, Mrs. BRECHT held a conversation with a woman named MIMI, possibly MIMI WHITE, during the course of which Mrs. BRECHT indicated that certain meetings were held amongst the refugee group in Los Angeles, at the insistence of JACK EDWARD LINGER. She made this reference in the form of a complaint about BRECHT'S usual insistence on formality, saying that as he is so formal about everything he should be formal about "us", and when he wants to call a meeting for a particular time he should inquire whether it is convenient for "us" too.

On June 24, 1945, according to CNDI L. P-1, an individual believed to be CURT BOIS, 1405 North Laurel, Los Angeles, contacted Mrs. BRECHT and inquired as to when BRECHT would be back from New York City. Mrs. BRECHT advised that he hoped to obtain a ticket for the first of July but that this was uncertain. They then discussed the play "The Private Life of the Master Race" and after Mrs. BRECHT related her reasons for its failure BOIS asked whether it was "perhaps too much to the left, too progressive". BOIS then asked what Mrs. BRECHT heard from Europe and she said that she had heard nothing and had "no private news from Germany". He then stated that something interesting had appeared in the "New Masses" and inquired whether Mrs. BRECHT knew that magazine. She replied that she knew this to be the "Communist organ". BOIS then related that he read in the "New Masses" about a party given by the Russian authorities in Berlin at which HARTMANN HOPFER was present. Mrs. BRECHT replied that she has known HOPFER for many years and then inquired whether GRUBBICHEN was also mentioned in the article. She continued, saying that she had heard that GRUBBICHEN had been in a prison camp in Denmark. She expressed the belief that all the people over there would have to clear themselves, but that on the whole it was her belief that the actors had been among the best and most courageous opponents of the Nazis. She continued, saying that the final outcome may depend on what they said and did but that, of course, "as regards our own friends we can vouch for them, to be sure".

that ~~SIMONE~~ wrote from Mexico that OTTO had gastric trouble which was rather serious and that he would have to submit to an operation. Mrs. BRECHT said that "no one could see it in him" and that she had always suspected that he had some stomach trouble. The reference to ~~SIMONE~~ and OTTO is undoubtedly to OTTO ~~WILZ~~, alias ~~ANDREX~~ ~~WILZ~~, alleged ~~AGSY~~ agent in Mexico who is known to have undergone an operation a few months ago.

On July 23, 1945, CDDI LA 55-1 advised that on that date BRECHT had talked to an unknown man whom he called "doctor". BRECHT told this individual that the people in Chicago would be ready in eighteen days and that he, BRECHT, had to get ready and prepare things for them when they start here in the autumn. He said that he was busy with his statistics and a didactic poem, a copy of which he would submit to the unknown man. It was made in English and at once translated in (from) that language by a man named ~~WILZ~~. BRECHT then asked the unknown man how far he had gotten in his work and the man replied that he had now about eleven hundred pages. BRECHT stated that was quite a lot and then stated he had snooped around a bit in New York and had talked to ~~SCOTT~~ and ~~WILZ~~, but that nothing was doing there. BRECHT said he wanted to see the unknown man soon as "I have a lot to tell you of what I saw and especially about that matter which interests both of us." It is believed that this conversation may relate to a matter in which ~~WILZ~~ is interested, as will be later seen.

On July 26, 1945, Mrs. BRECHT had several conversations about the British elections, according to CDDI LA 55-1. The first of these occurred early in the morning when an unknown man contacted Mrs. BRECHT and advised her that the decision had been made in England and that Labor had 350 seats to 120 seats for CHURCHILL'S party. Mrs. BRECHT thought that this was terrific.

Later on that day Mrs. BRECHT mentioned that she and BRECHT were going to pick up ~~LION FEUCHTLINGER~~ and would visit a man named ~~WILZ~~ who is believed to be ~~BRUNO~~ ~~WILZ~~. She said, however, that they would stay a short while only "on account of the Russ business". It further appeared from her conversation that ~~WILZ~~ and a Greek printer from Monterey, California would also be present.

Still later on July 26, 1945, CDDI LA 55-1 overheard Mrs. BRECHT talking about the results of the English election and stating that it was "a rosy-colored day". She said that she expects a lot of good for Belgium, France, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia will come from it. She added that Dr. FEUCHTLINGER has stated that even the independence of India might be in the offing now. The unknown man with whom she was conversing at the time cautioned against too much optimism and stated that they would go very cautiously in England, but that nevertheless it was a good thing that Socialism was in the upswing and that men like ~~WILZ~~ had a say in the matter.

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He believed that this augured well for Spain also. Mrs. BRECHT expressed the hope that the Potsdam Conference would be influenced. She agreed that the principal gains for the present would be outside of politics and in the economic field.

On July 29, 1945, CDDI LA BB-1 advised that Mrs. BRECHT accepted an invitation to have dinner at the WILLIAM BRECHT residence on the following Tuesday, July 31, 1945.

On July 30, 1945, according to CDDI LA BB-1, ERIK BRECHT was contacted by an unknown man who stated that he wanted to visit BRECHT some day the following week and he said that he had some very interesting letters from Paris, parts of which he wanted to read to BRECHT, as they would certainly interest him. BRECHT did not make a definite appointment and asked what the letters were about whereupon the man replied that "they" are going to have symphonies over there and are preparing programs and they wanted to know about BRECHT'S works which might be used. He said the man who was interested is connected with the radio over there and does a lot of broadcasting.

On August 2, 1945, according to CDDI LA BB-1, an unknown man contacted BRECHT and advised that he had listened to news about the Soviet from London over the local radio station KBJ. He said that it came through poorly and BRECHT asked him if he had given a transcript to BRECHT. The man replied that he had done this insofar as he had been able to get it. He suggested that BRECHT listen at 4 P.M. to KBJ as it might broadcast some more news.

CDDI LA BB-1 also advised that on the same day an unidentified man whom BRECHT called "Doctor" inquired of BRECHT whether he had any news. BRECHT replied that he had very bad news. He said that Germany would be broken up and would not retain its unity as a cultural state. He added that the greatest part of it is going to the Soviet. The unknown man remarked that this was not so bad as it would quicken its development. Later that day BRECHT again discussed the news from Germany with this same man, according to BB-1. At this time BRECHT said that he did not have a complete summary of the news yet. He said that it was a six thousand word message and that he was not sure whether all had come through and was received correctly. He stated that the upshot of it was that a two and one-half year period had been set during which reparations were to be settled, which meant that after that very short time Germany would be considered back on its feet and as having a democratic scheme in accordance with the wishes of the Allies. He said this meant that in 1948 everything will be settled and Germany can retake its place among the nations. The unknown man stated that Germany had lost everything and that the Russians were vindictive and believed in a terror policy. He continued saying that the French wanted to take the steel and the coal and export it to France, but that this was madness as the transportation would cost too much. He then said, "Don't forget that it's German soil", but was interrupted by BRECHT who stated that that was simply boloney as the soil is not German but that the people that live there are German and that is all. BRECHT continued saying that the big

thing is whether the eighty million remaining Germans will get rid of the capitalistic exploitation to which the people were submitted. He said that the military which was the power for the capitalist exploitation has gone underground now. He said that it would be necessary to watch the development in the next few years and that in two years much could happen in France, Poland and Italy. He said that things do not look so bad, and would have been much worse if the black forces had succeeded in returning BRECHT to power. He stated that the development in England was a factor too. The unknown man concluded the conversation by stating that he hoped to see BRECHT soon as they must simply get together and talk things over.

On August 3, 1945, according to CNDI LA 88-1, BERT BRECHT received the following telegram from PAUL WEINER: "URGENT LETTER ABOUT GALILEO. IT IS THE GREATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT THING I HAVE READ IN YEARS. AM LEAVING FORWARD TO PRODUCING IT WITH CHARLES LAUGHTON IN TITLE ROLE. HOW FAR ARE YOU WITH THE TRANSLATION AND HOW FAR CAN WE GO AHEAD. WITH BEST REGARDS TO YOU AND TO CHARLES LAUGHTON. YOURS EVER."

In this regard it might be noted that informant CNDI LA 88-1 has advised that CHARLES LAUGHTON and BERT BRECHT are in very frequent contact in connection with the writing of BRECHT'S play entitled "Galileo".

Source E advised that on August 4, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. BERT BRECHT attended a birthday party given in honor of WILLIAM DISTENFELD at the new DISTENFELD residence in College Park, California. According to this source, others present at the party included Mr. and Mrs. LEO ROSENBERG and IRMA POLLOCK, who is affiliated with the new school for social research.

CNDI LA 88-1 advised on August 5, 1945, that FRANCES GORELIK, wife of MORDECAI GORELIK who is also known as MAX, contacted the BRECHTS at approximately 9 P.M. stating that MAX wanted to drop in, and inquired whether that was all right. Mrs. BRECHT advised that it was and invited them over. GORELIK has been mentioned in this investigation in referenced report.

On August 7, 1945, according to CNDI LA 88-1, BRECHT made arrangements to attend a discussion to be held the following morning at 9 o'clock at the address of Dr. CARL DICK, 519 Arizona Avenue, Santa Monica. The telephone directory reflects a Dr. ... CARL DICK resides at 519 South Arizona Avenue. Informant advised that on this occasion various items were to be discussed, such as the transmigration of the Poles to Germany, the denaturalizing of people, and the newest war implements. In this regard, according to informant, BRECHT remarked that it would now be possible to destroy whole continents and that this makes the need for Socialism imperative.

On August 8, 1945, according to CNDI LA 88-1, BRECHT contacted with an unidentified man who asked BRECHT what he thought of the bomb, he did not referring to the atomic bomb. This man said that it might have great significance for America but there was great danger in it too. BRECHT replied however that it

might be good in the outcome. BRECHT closed this conversation by inviting the unknown man to "come up to our meeting on Thursday evening".

On August 10, 1945, according to CNDI L. BB-1, ERIC BRECHT was in touch with another individual who inquired of BRECHT what he thought about the Japanese Emperor, and who stated that in his opinion he was as much a criminal as HITLER. BRECHT replied that it seemed to him the Americans were going to capitulate to the Emperor and that the roles would be reversed so that the Americans would be playing the part of the conquered. He wondered what the Russians would say to that. He also wondered "what about Rumania" and stated that young King MICHAEL was still in London and was apparently under British tutelage.

CNDI L. BB-1 reported that Mrs. BRECHT had had a conversation with an unidentified man, which conversation sounded rather suspicious to the informant. He said that the unidentified man asked Mrs. BRECHT whether someone had "already come" and whether he had been angry and upset. Mrs. BRECHT replied that the person had been "here" and that he was very jolly. The unknown man stated that this was strange and that he had not expected that, whereupon Mrs. BRECHT stated "Well he has been accustomed to it for fifteen years, don't you see. Now and then he turns up, and then he is away again. So it goes all the time."

In retrospect informant believed that the person referred to in the above discussion between Mrs. BRECHT and the unknown man might have been one ANDREW HORTON, 5856 Appian Way. Informant's conclusion in this matter was based solely on the fact that a man believed to be HORTON was at the BRECHT residence on the previous evening.

On August 13, 1945, according to BB-1, Mrs. BRECHT made inquiry of FRANCIS GORELIK as to whether or not MAX would be at his home that day between 5 and 6 P.M. Mrs. GORELIK said that MAX would be there at that time and informant believed that BRECHT might have visited GORELIK on that occasion.

MORDECAI GORELIK who was mentioned in referenced report, was the subject of a discussion in the column of VIRGINIA WRIGHT, appearing in the Los Angeles "Daily News" of August 13, 1945. She wrote as follows concerning him:

"Mordecai Gorelik, who designed the settings for the Actors Laboratory's recent hit production of 'Volpone,' has been signed by the government to teach set designing at the GI University of Biarritz, France."

"He leaves this week by plane with JOHN BERRY and RICHARD LLOYD, who also have been signed to teach in the school of speech and drama. They will be joined on the faculty by director JOSEPH SIEVERS, now in the army and already in Europe.

"GORELIK, whose contract is for seven months, also has a speaking date at the Serenade which he will deliver in French. The designer, who has made five trips to Europe studying the theater, speaks French, Spanish and German.

"His own book, 'New Theaters For Old,' will be used as a textbook in the course of design, and GORELIK plans to indulge his interest in experimental stage work. He hopes to be able to create something there similar to the productions of the Living Newspaper.

"FRANK FLETCHER, civilian head of the school of speech and drama at this GI university (which is prepared to accommodate an enrollment of 4000 students) formerly was head of the drama department at Stanford University. It was in that capacity that FLETCHER first tried to hire GORELIK as teacher.

"The designer, famous for many Group theater settings on Broadway, was unable to accept that original offer. But this will be his first teaching assignment. GORELIK taught at the New School of Social Research in New York; he has taught in Seattle, and lectured here at Pomona College.

"Here in Hollywood, GORELIK designed the settings for 'Come But to the Lonely Heart.' He hopes in the future to become a director-designer, and will work in that double capacity in Biarritz."

GIDI LA BR-1 advised that on August 15, 1945 the BRUCHS had a gathering of several individuals at their home. One of those present, according to informant, was ALFRED DOBLIN, a refugee writer who has been mentioned previously in this investigation. Informant was unable to furnish any information as to what transpired during this gathering.

On August 18, 1945, according to BR-1, BRUCHS advised an unknown man that he and his collaborator were ready "with the work for that film". He said that his collaborator was going to New York soon and would discuss things with DOBLIN, which may be important. BRUCHS said he was ready with this work now, but nevertheless it would take a few months before everything was out. BRUCHS then inquired what the unknown man felt about the possibilities, and the man replied that a certain DOBLIN had given a conference which had been reported over the radio, and that BRUCHS had mentioned BRUCHS name and his own name (that of the unknown party to this conversation). BRUCHS sort of laughed off stating that it was good that they remember one. The unknown man said

had heard a report that BERT BRECHT might be sent to Germany as an American, to which BRECHT replied "Yes, and I am going with him, as a German". The BRECHT mentioned in this conversation is most likely JOHANNES BRECHT, a prominent Communist and member of the German movement in Moscow who was recently assigned to the post of minister of culture or education in Germany.

On August 20, 1945, pursuant to information received on August 16, 1945 from CDDI L. BB-1 to the effect that EUGENE TULANTSEV, Soviet Vice Consul at Los Angeles, had made an appointment with BERT BRECHT for 7 P.M. on August 20th, Special Agents [redacted] and reporting agent observed TULANTSEV arrive in a Consulate car driven by the chauffeur. TULANTSEV's arrival at the BRECHT residence was at 7:05 P.M., at which time he was observed to enter, where he remained for approximately thirty minutes. At the time of TULANTSEV'S arrival a green Buick station wagon bearing California license 14 D 165, was observed at the BRECHT residence. This car is registered to ELSA LINGGASTEN, 14954 Coronado Del Mar, Pacific Palisades, California. ELSA LINGGASTEN is the wife of CHARLES LAUGHTON, and shortly after TULANTSEV'S arrival an individual appearing to be LAUGHTON departed in the station wagon.

On August 23, 1945, CDDI L. BB-1 advised that on that date Mrs. BRECHT and CHARLES LAUGHTON had held a long conversation concerning BRECHT'S new play "Galileo". In this conversation LAUGHTON stated that he had read two scenes of the play to Mr. ROBERT COHEN (ph.) (possibly COHEN), who immediately stated he would like to direct it. LAUGHTON went on to point out that this was a good thing COHEN or COHEN is a tremendous personality in this country and is a number one patriotic American. He inferred that it would be advantageous for such a man to produce this play of "BRECHT, who might be called a Communist". LAUGHTON described COHEN or COHEN as a great patriotic writer and said that having him direct the play would take away "any sort of business of the church, of BRECHT in Russia and everything". LAUGHTON thought that this was the most wonderful thing that could happen and it would mean an absolutely clean bill of health.

On August 25, 1945, according to BB-1, Mrs. BRECHT arranged with F. J. ENGEL, 1028 3/4 North Sweetzer, Los Angeles, to print one hundred copies of BRECHT'S new play "galileo". Subsequently, according to this informant, the printing of this play was completed and the copies were secured by the BRECHTS from ENGEL, on or about September 3, 1945. According to informant the work was done by ENGEL at \$1.00 per copy.

On September 5, 1945, according to CDDI L. BB-1, BRECHT began some work with PETER LORRE, the German movie actor who has been mentioned earlier in this investigation. Subsequently, from time to time informant advised that BRECHT was still working with LORRE, but the nature of the work was unknown.

On September 11, 1945, informant BB-1 advised that Mrs. BRECHT had been in touch on that date with an unknown man who told her that "they" have written to him for material such as songs and poems for use in Germany and outside of Germany as well. He continued, saying that as BRECHT was one of the recognized great authors "we" want to have as much from him as possible. Mrs. BRECHT replied that they had plenty of material but the trouble was not having it copied. She said however that she would tell BRECHT about this because he had already entertained the intention of compiling a volume for such a purpose. She said, however, that things could not be done in a hurry, whereon the unknown man stated "But I have to answer them".

On September 13, 1945, according to BB-1, the unknown man advised BRECHT that one of the Vienna papers mentioned BRECHT'S name for things that were on the program. He said that FUSZLICH (ph.) seems to be playing them either in Hamburg or in Berlin. BRECHT interjected that he believed it was Hamburg. The unknown man said that RADWILL (ph.) was touring too and that it might be good for BRECHT to let him have a score. BRECHT replied that could be done.

On September 16, 1945, according to BB-1, ALFRED DOBLIN conveyed a message to Mrs. BRECHT to the effect that he would leave next week but that he wanted to see them before he left. He said that he would be at the REICHENBERGS (HANS REICHENBERG). At the time informant was unaware of the real purport of this conversation but later advised that on September 18, 1945, Mrs. BRECHT had conversed with VLADIMIR FOSTER who was about to leave for France, and had advised FOSTER that ALFRED DOBLIN was also going to France. She stated that DOBLIN is French and that he received an official call from one of the ministerial departments in France, giving him an appointment there. It might be noted here that in this conversation Mrs. BRECHT asked FOSTER whether they would see him before he left, to which FOSTER replied that they would.

Later in the day on September 18, 1945, a man, undoubtedly ALFRED DOBLIN, advised BRECHT that he had just received a telegram from Washington, D. C. saying that he was booked for passage to Europe, leaving New York on October 1st.

Again on September 18, 1945, BRECHT conversed with an unknown woman who requested that BRECHT talk to DOBLIN the following morning while Mrs. DOBLIN was away. It appears that Mrs. DOBLIN is also going to Europe and that it was desired that she persuade ALFRED DOBLIN, who would remain behind for eight or ten days. The unknown woman felt that BRECHT might be able to convince DOBLIN that he should remain behind. In this same conversation the unknown woman spoke to Mrs. BRECHT who made the remark that she (believed to refer to Mrs. DOBLIN) has \$200.00 which was given to her, \$100.00 from her husband and \$100.00 from other persons, which sum will be needed fully for the voyage.

*Doblin, Alfred, Mrs.*

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GIBBY L. BB-1 reported that on September 24 and September 25, 1945, a man named TED ALLEN was at the BRECHT residence. It will be recalled that RUTH VERLON had been directed a letter by TED ALLEN, according to referenced reporter. While TED ALLEN was at the BRECHT residence he was called from New York by a person named WHITE.

On September 26, 1945, Special Agent [redacted] reporting agent observed a 1941 Ford convertible coupe bearing California license 4 T 9909 at the BRECHT residence. On this occasion it was also observed that two unknown individuals and HANS EISLER entered this car while Mr. and Mrs. BRECHT entered the BRECHT car. The two cars then proceeded to the Marquis Theater, 9038 Holmwood, where a special showing of a German technical-color picture entitled "Lady of My Dreams" was taking place. EISLER LOEBE was also observed at this performance.

On September 27, 1945, Special Agent [redacted] ascertained from [redacted] of Hill's U-Drive, 1614 Fort. Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, California, to whom the Ford bearing California license 4 T 9909 is registered, that this car was rented to FRED REYNER, Clarendon Hotel, 1344 Diverton Avenue, Westwood, California. It was further ascertained that REYNER came to Los Angeles about September 8, 1945 and obtained the car on September 10, 1945. At that time REYNER stated he expected to use the car for six weeks. [redacted] advised that the car had been reserved for REYNER by The Music Corporation of America, about a month before his arrival. It was also [redacted] belief that REYNER drove out to Los Angeles from Chicago with four other men. REYNER advised [redacted] that he could be reached at SM-10616-6-1945, which is the telephone number of the BERT BRECHT residence.

Informant BB-1 advised that FERDINAND REYNER had been at the BRECHT residence on eight or nine occasions during the period from September 16 to October 15, 1945. Informant was unable however to reveal the purpose of REYNER'S presence there except to state that it had something to do with a script in which CHARLES LAUGHTON was apparently interested. Informant advised that while at the BRECHT residence REYNER had been in touch with one ROY [redacted] of The Music Corporation of America. The car rented by REYNER was observed at the BRECHT residence on September 17 and September 24 by Special Agent [redacted].

On October 3, 1945, according to BB-1, BERT BRECHT held an interesting conversation with a woman whose identity was unknown to informant. In this conversation BRECHT stated that "we" have the list of names of the principal criminals, but that he missed the name of SCHMIDT (GOLDBERG-SCHMIDT). BRECHT said that it would be a good thing if the unknown woman could write an article. He said further that if there would be a possibility for the woman to be there on the spot, as she indicated where was, she should get off it. BRECHT said that such a trip would be troublesome because she must be certain of her entrance into this country, but nevertheless, this was an occasion which came very seldom in anyone's lifetime. He mentioned the mixup of [redacted]

those people from several nations and the stupidity that the women would hear from the ordinary type of know-nothing journalists. He referred to her knowledge of the whole thing and pointed out how useful it could be to have a chance of saying the right thing at the right moment. He asked the woman if she realized that there was in a well-chosen position, giving an aspect that differs from what everyone says. He asks the unknown woman to think of the "isolament" in which the Russians are already and tells her that such a chance to do something wonderful should not be lost. He asks her who else might do it and mentions ~~WILIG~~ (probably ENL ~~WILIG~~), but states that he is not the person to do it. BRECHT says that this meeting of the nations in their wrath will be more valuable and more interesting than twenty cultural congresses. He tells the unknown woman that she need only take a few points and discuss them properly, in an interesting fashion. He asks her to think how it will stand out beyond the idiotic opinions in international matters of our "nitwit" journalists. He tells her that this is a great chance and asks her to please think about it carefully before she loses it slip.

Later the same day, according to BB-1, BRECHT talked to an unknown man about the matter of covering the war trials. He told this man that he thought it was very important that the unknown man attend the anti-Nazi proceedings. He said it was the most important thing that has happened to Germany since the present war, and that it would be very important to note down precisely what the criminals say in their defense.

On October 6, 1945, according to BB-1, Mrs. BRECHT requested a man unknown to this informant to look about his home to see whether he had the early September issue of "Aufbau". She stated that this issue contained an article about Berlin which she would like to have.

On October 10, 1945, informant BB-1 advised that during the course of that day Mrs. BRECHT had carried on several conversations revealing that she was actively interested in a committee for the collection of funds for actors in Vienna. Informant advised that the first such conversation was with a man believed to be ERNEST DEUTSCH, who resides at 8823 Harvard Street, Los Angeles. In this conversation Mrs. BRECHT said she could not understand what happened, whereupon DEUTSCH inquired whether she meant that DEUTSCH had withdrawn. Mrs. BRECHT replied in the negative to this and stated she could not understand why DEUTSCH himself had withdrawn. DEUTSCH then said that everyone was free to withdraw when he felt like it and Mrs. BRECHT replied that was correct but she thought it was rather funny.

Another of these conversations was had with F. ~~WILIG~~ RIZEL, the person who mimeographed copies of BRECHT'S play entitled "Galileo". In speaking to RIZEL Mrs. BRECHT said she wanted to talk to him about a letter he had written. She said that she could not understand his standpoint, nor that ~~WILIG~~ DEUTSCH. She said she believed he was one hundred percent wrong, particularly with reference to paragraph two of his letter. She told him

that the matter had been deliberately put on the basis of help to an artist-- stage player assisted by his colleagues. ENGEL replied that if some people wanted to drop out and save their \$5.00 there was not much one could do about it. Mrs. BRECHT replied it was for that reason she thought ENGEL'S letter went in the wrong direction. She said that to mention only one thing ENGEL had misrepresented KORTNER (~~PRINCE KORTNER~~). Mrs. BRECHT said she had worked for twenty years with KORTNER and knew very well that KORTNER has many faults but that nevertheless he works industriously and conscientiously. ENGEL stated he had nothing against KORTNER but that as Mrs. BRECHT would know, there is always opposition against any move or proposal and one has to reckon with it. Mrs. BRECHT said that she merely wanted to clear up the matter for herself and went on to say she was acquainted with the standpoint of LUDWIG (LUDWIG KORTNER) and his gang. She said she talked it over with THING who thought that they should give all their force to the work and just continue it. Mrs. BRECHT then asked whether ENGEL wanted "us" to withdraw and ENGEL merely laughed at this. Mrs. BRECHT continued, stating that ENGEL should keep in mind that most of the people were politically untrained and that the same goes for the LUDWIG group. ENGEL then stated that with regard to DOHATH and KORTNER they can let the matter alone. He said there are, of course, a lot of reactionaries who only make a show of liberalism and progressivism. He said that he was willing to put the question that either he (KORTNER) goes, or I go. He stated that he would not press it however, and that he only wanted to say that certain elements are obstructive. Mrs. BRECHT stated that this certainly did not apply to KORTNER and that she would talk the matter over with BRECHT.

Another of these conversations occurred between Mrs. BRECHT and a man unknown to informant. Mrs. BRECHT told this man that she had talked with ENGEL about the letter he had written, which letter allegedly gave his reasons for leaving the committee. She said that she did not believe the written reasons were the real ones. She stated that DOHATH, DEUTSCH and KORTNER are like children, but they had nothing bad in mind. Mrs. BRECHT said she was glad they had put in the words "artists stage players" and that they have resisted the tendency to make things more progressive. She said that as it stands the matter is one of philanthropy and that is what Americans want. She stated that theoretically one could ask whether it would be better to have a small group of real workers who understand things, or a large group which will contain many varied neutral and indifferent elements, but which will secure a large collection of money. Mrs. BRECHT inquired whether the trouble was that she and KORTNER were in it, or whether the feelings of herself and BRECHT in economic matters were the difficulty. Mrs. BRECHT said that some of the board members had withdrawn. She stated that she had talked to KORTNER and to DOHATH.

The final conversation on this topic was held between Mrs. BRECHT and HELMUT DEUTSCH, with whom she had talked earlier in the day. This conversation reflected that the committee involved was one organized for obtaining the funds for the relief of actors in Vienna, Austria. Mrs. BRECHT stated that there were two alternatives, namely, that everyone lend their

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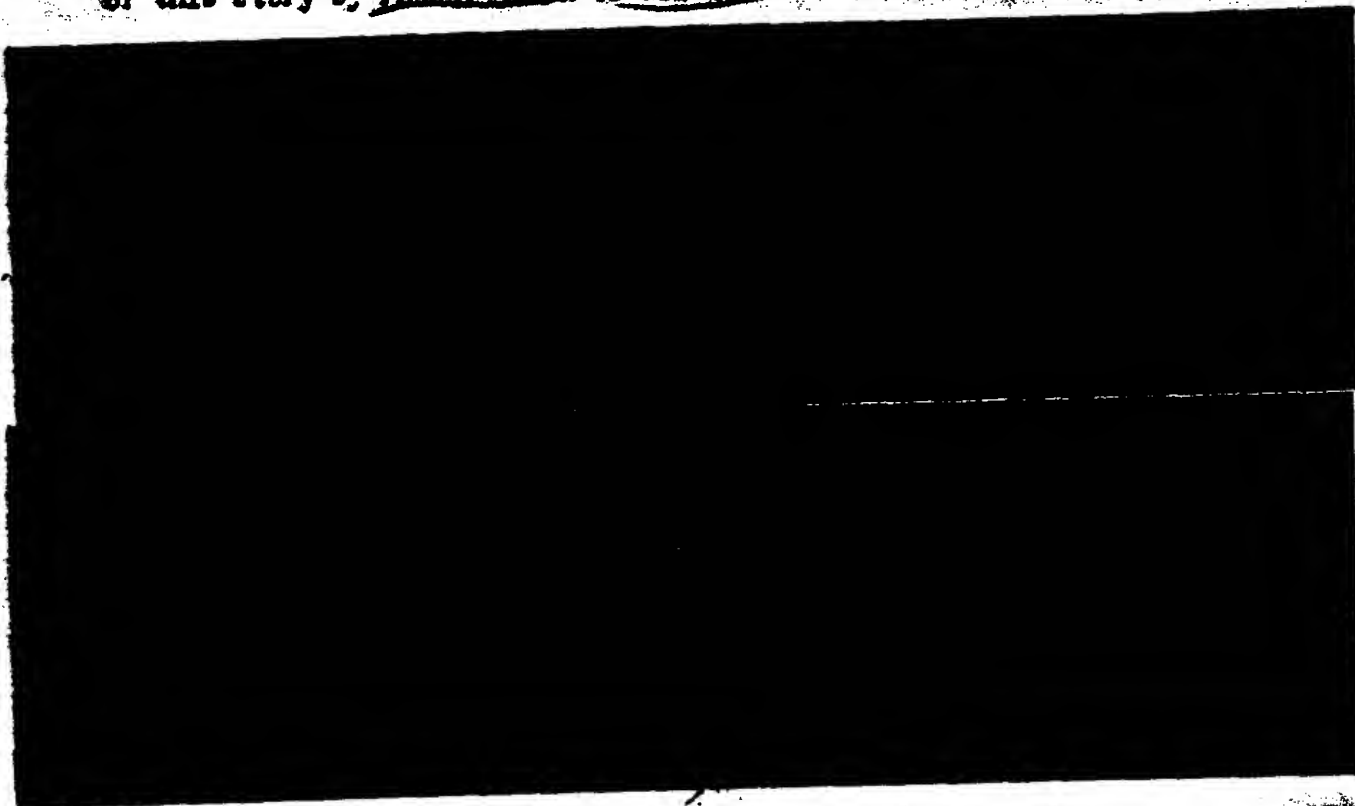
packages to their friends, or a committee be made to do it. BRECHT expressed himself in favor of letting everyone send their own packages. He said that if the matter were to be on a large scale and some performers were to be given it would be better to have FRANK ~~WILLIAMS~~ do it than some unknown American artist. Mrs. BRECHT agreed with that if a big American audience was what was desired, but she believed that it would be more appropriate if the Austrian artists in America cooperated in putting on the performance. BRECHT stated that the intention had been to send money or goods to some special small group in Vienna and if that is not the case as Mrs. BRECHT claims, there could be a small committee of six or eight people to handle the thing and keep it open and above board. Mrs. BRECHT said that's how she understands it to be.

In connection with this matter it is to be noted that on July 24, 1945, Source B, without having been questioned on the matter, mentioned that ~~ALON~~ FRUCHTENBERGER had sold the screen rights of his story "Simone" to one of the Hollywood studios, and that as this story was based on an idea of BRECHT, FRUCHTENBERGER had paid some of the proceeds from the sale of the screen rights to BRECHT.

It has previously been reported in this investigation that the screen rights to the story "Simone" had been sold to ~~SAUL~~ SCHWARTZ for \$67,500 and that as a part of this transaction REET BRECHT had given SCHWARTZ

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a quit claim, or release of any rights he might have in the story, with the exception of the right to a play outline of "Ginno" prepared and retained by BRECHT. At that time it was stated that BRECHT had received no remuneration from GOLDMANN for the above release. In other words, it would appear that BRECHT received approximately fifty per cent of the proceeds from the sale of this story by FELICIA KNER to GOLDMANN.



Reference report contains information received from SDNY LA 83-1 to the effect that on May 17, 1945 Mrs. BRECHT exhibited an interest in two service men whose Army serial numbers were 39699950 and 36731702, in connection with a plan which she had devised. Informant was unable to furnish any information as to the nature of this plan but noted that in connection with it Mrs. BRECHT inquired for detailed information concerning the background of the service men.



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Reference report further contains information reflecting that the BRECHTS are quite friendly with a professor JAMES REID MCELROY, University of California at Los Angeles. Informant #2-1 has further advised that this friendship has continued through the period of this report.

It is interesting to note that during August, 1945 an article appeared in the Los Angeles Herald-Express dealing with the subject of atom control. This article stated that Dr. HANS REICHENBACH of the University of California at Los Angeles, a physicist and close student of atomic energy, predicted that the atom would lead to an age of unbelievable industrial strength provided satisfactory control could be applied to slow down the intense explosion reaction. He was quoted as saying "The furious energy of the bomb is the result of virtual destruction of matter wherein the uranium isotope atom splits violently into two parts, releasing a corresponding burst of heat and other radiation. U-235, the isotope, is rare, but the dropping of the second bomb on Nagasaki probably is a sign of a plentiful supply."

Reference report and previous investigation in this case reflect that PERT BRUNT has had certain dealings with IGMELO STONE, W. HANDEE, CHRISTOPHER UNDERWOOD and MARIN INCHENTIS. Background information concerning these individuals was obtained from the biographical book entitled "Twentieth Century Authors" and is set out hereafter.

IGNAZIO SILENTI, whose real name is SECONDO RINQUILLI, was born May 1, 1900 at Poggina, Italy. He writes about himself: "There were two reasons why I never attended a university.....in the second place political work left me very little free time." In 1917 he joined the Fascist League of Poggina and became secretary of the Federation of Land Workers of the Abruzzi. Also in 1917, because he was opposed to the war, he joined a group of young Socialists and became secretary of the Youth of Rome. In 1918 he became editor of the weekly "Avanguardia" (Advance Guard) which represented the extreme left of the anti-war movement. In 1922 he was editor of a Trieste newspaper, "Il Lavoratore" (The Worker). After the march to Rome he was forced to leave Italy.

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to which he returned in 1925. In Italy, from 1925 to 1928, he "engaged in illegal work against the Fascist regime as a militant Communist." In 1928 he was denounced (in absence) to the Fascist Special Tribunal for clandestine political activity in Italy. In 1930 he left the Communist Party and since has lived in Zurich, Switzerland.

WYSTAN HUGH AUDEN was born February 21, 1907 in York, England. Shortly after leaving school he associated in London with a group of young poets who were all strongly oriented to the left, some of them being orthodox Communists. His close friend, ~~WILHELM~~ ~~CHANDLER~~, has said that AUDEN was never in complete agreement with the Communist doctrine. He is said to be simply in rebellion against the opinions of the upper bourgeoisie into which he was born. In 1937 he was an ambulance driver for the Loyalists during the Spanish Revolution. He is married to ~~EMMA~~ ~~WHEAT~~, daughter of ~~WILLIAM~~ ~~WHEAT~~. He returned from Spain to Birmingham, England in 1937 and in 1939 he came to the U. S. as a permanent resident. He lives in Brooklyn and has taken out his first papers. Much of his work has been written in collaboration with ~~CHRISTOPHER~~ ~~ISHERWOOD~~ with whom he traveled to Iceland in 1936.

CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD was born August 26, 1904 at Disley, Cheshire, England. In 1914 he met W. H. AUDEN at a boarding school. In 1929 he went to Berlin to visit AUDEN and remained there on and off for the next four years. He became a refugee from HITLER and has since remained in fairly close touch with the circles of the Emigration. Between 1933 and 1937 he traveled and spent several months in Greece, Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark. During this time he wrote two plays with AUDEN. At the beginning of 1936 he and AUDEN, financed by their publishers, made a trip to China returning in the autumn of that year. In January, 1939 he and AUDEN sailed for New York intending to become permanent residents. As of 1942 he resided in Santa Monica, California, was unmarried and was employed as a dialogue writer at the M.G.M. Studios.

KARIN MICHAELIS is the partial pseudonym for ~~KATHERINE~~ ~~MARIE~~ ~~BROCK-BROWNE~~ ~~MICHAELIS~~ ~~STANGE~~ ~~STANGE~~, a Danish writer, born March 20, 1872. Her first husband was ~~SIGMUND~~ ~~MICHAELIS~~, a Danish author, and her second was an American, ~~CHARLES~~ ~~ELMER~~ ~~STANGE~~. Prior to the Nazi invasion she left her Villa Bergmanshus at Thuro (Denmark) and came to New York where she lives with her sister, Baroness ~~DEL~~ ~~STANGE~~.

An effort to obtain further background information concerning RUTH BERLIN was made and the records of the U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, were examined for data concerning the progress of BERLIN'S naturalization, with negative results.

At the Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Pedro, California, the manifest for the SS "Arnica Johnson", arriving at San Pedro on July 21, 1941, was examined on June 26, 1945. This manifest reflected that the SS "Arnica Johnson", on which RUTH PERLLO was a passenger, sailed from Vladivostok, U.S.S.R. on June 13, 1941. Concerning PERLLO, it stated that her family name was PERLLO and it might be noted here that previous investigation indicated that she had once married ROBERT LIND. Her given name was listed as RUTH PERLLO, her marital status was given as divorced. The manifest reflected that she was an actress and writer by occupation and that she could both read and write the English language. She is a citizen of Denmark, of Scandinavian race. She was born in Copenhagen, Denmark and was 34 years of age at the time of her arrival in the United States. She is described as 5' 8", fair complexion, dark hair and eyes, female. Her mother's name and address were given as ELNA PERLLO, Mikkolagade 13, Copenhagen, Denmark. Her father's name was given as WILLIAM PERLLO, Fikolagade 11, Copenhagen, Denmark. The manifest showed that RUTH PERLLO had been a resident of Denmark from birth to 1940, and a resident of Helsinki, Finland from May, 1940 until her departure for the United States.

According to the manifest, PERLLO, whose residence was Hollywood, California, was in possession of Quota Immigration Visa 283, issued March 29, 1941 at Helsinki, Finland. She is the holder of Danish Passport No. 120/29. She stated that she had never before been in the United States. In answer to the question of whether or not she was going to a relative or friend and if so to list that person's name, she wrote "Mr. ERNO MIVOL, Finnish Legation, Washington, D. C. The question of whether or not she intended to become a citizen of the United States was left blank. In answer to the question of whether she was a polygamist, an anarchist, or a believer or member of an organization which believes in the overthrow of the government by force and violence she replied in the negative.

It was interesting to note from the manifest that ERNO BRECHT, Mrs. BRECHT, and the two BRECHT children all gave the name of "Mrs. HELEN MIVOLIGGI, Novagatan P.O., Finland" as their nearest relative or friend. It will be recalled that previous information indicated some connection between RUTH PERLLO and MIVOLIGGI, who at one time was on trial in Finland because of her "relations with the Soviets".

The manifest also reflected the last permanent address of BERT BRECHT as Helsinki, Finland. It gave his previous residences as follows: Germany to 1933; Denmark, 1933 to March, 1936; Sweden to April 17, 1939; Helsinki, Finland, since April 17, 1939. It also reflected that he had been in the United States at New York for five or six months during 1935. Mrs. BRECHT showed her previous residences as Germany to June, 1933; Denmark to 1939; Sweden to April, 1940 and Helsinki, Finland, since April, 1940.

Source C furnished information concerning a letter from [redacted] to [redacted] One of these was a letter in French from [redacted] 45  
[redacted] Street, New York, addressed to Mrs. RUTH HARRINGTON, in care of [redacted]  
[redacted] Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California. This letter, which is undated but  
was postmarked July, 1944, contains nothing of interest but does reflect that  
RUTH HARRINGTON is a friend of IDA and is no doubt [redacted], former roommate  
of HARRISON.

Another letter was directed to RUTH HARRINGTON by [redacted], no doubt  
RUTH HARRINGTON, from 145 West 14th Street, New York City, probably during the  
latter part of 1944. This letter states in part: "Yesterday I had lunch with  
IDA and so I heard the sad news about you having had an operation and having  
been sick."

Another portion of the letter  
states: "Our good friend OLLIE [redacted], went to Hollywood yesterday. He wishes  
to meet BROOK, and I have given him the address and have asked him also to give  
you my greetings, if you are well enough to see him." The letter reads further  
"I have a very small part time job, being a ski consultant at [redacted] I go  
there except on the days when I go with OLLIE (that indicates that this refers to  
OLLIE, probably RUTH's husband) to the Russians at the Norwegian Hall. We  
are working together because the Norwegian troops from England are now going in  
with the Russians. I have been studying the Russian language for six months  
while I was convalescing, because I thought I might need that language some day.  
I cannot tell you much because I do not see many people. The [redacted], who is  
now at the O.I.F., also has asked for your address."

This same informant made available the contents of correspondence  
from [redacted] (believed to be [redacted]), 640-14th Street, Boulder, Colorado. The  
first of these letters is dated September, 1944. This letter states that RUTH  
has been at Boulder, Colorado during the entire summer so that she could be  
with IVAN. She states that "IVAN has to take Japanese thirteen times a day,  
that poor, poor, little boy." She continues, stating that she would like to  
have had [redacted] visit her the past summer but there was no room in her home,  
nor for that matter any place in Boulder, because it was filled with Japanese,  
Chinese and Spanish professors and families, and with all the people from the  
Army and the Navy who are studying these languages. She continues, stating  
that she would send [redacted] some of her articles, one of which she sold four  
months previously for a thousand dollars. She states that IDA is doing fine  
with her book "Liberty Street" which will now be dramatized by [redacted]  
and bought it and is going to play it on Broadway. She says that she and IDA  
are both writing new books. In a postscript RUTH states that she recently  
saw in the "Times" that [redacted] wanted PETER LOONE to play [redacted] in  
[redacted] book, and that the newspaper mentioned that [redacted] was asked to  
play [redacted]. RUTH states that she is not acquainted with [redacted] and [redacted]  
but that she knows LOONE here and that any other European actor who she hopes to  
meet him when she gets to New York if he and [redacted] are there.

*Alvin Karpis, Chicago*

Another letter from RODA at the Hotel IAC 610, East 60th Street, New York City, to ARTHUR BERLAU is dated October 27, 1944. This letter reflects that RODA is back in New York from Boulder, Colorado. In it she states "Since we met the last time so much has happened to you and you have had such a hard time. If you only had written or talked to me I would have done everything in the world for you and I would not have rested until you had come with me to New York to help you. You know how much I like you and you must have known how much you could have relied upon me. I am a silent person."

Again in this letter RODA writes "You must understand though that you were mistaken at the time that I met BRECHT'S family last winter when KARIN (KARIN MICHELS) was staying with them. You must have thought that I was not loyal to you..... I thought that you might have been surprised that IPA and I did not ask you to come out to our house at Brentwood (California) last winter but we could not do that because KARIN had told us that it was impossible."

A letter from KARIN MICHELS, 205 West 87th Street, New York City, dated October 15, 1944, was also made available by Source C. This letter contained various references believed to relate to BERLAU'S pregnancy, and reads in part as follows:

"How must it be so whether you write it to me or not. Even if you should think that you can hide it from me, it cannot escape a pair of eyes that know you like no other. You might pretend to be so sparkingly unconcerned, but nevertheless, it would have been completely impossible that I should not find out. I can place myself in your mind, and see deep, very deep in you that little thing which will continue you in gladness and in sorrow, that little weak existence, and farewell for ever. And about yourself, when did you get it? I don't know that. You can always pretend you got it in your vacation. But I had my suspicions since that morning that BRECHT went out without having had his morning coffee, and I thought that you had gone away without saying anything. But how will it be with HELEN (BRECHT). Does she know it? Will that not make a rift between them? And how are you after it, feeling all right or are you sick?

"And what does BRECHT say about it? And the worst is HELEN. She only wrote me some short letters, saying nothing, and I cannot help her.

"Let me know as soon as possible whether HELEN (BRECHT) knows it or not, don't let her find it out from other. Are she and BRECHT still well together?"

Again, according to Source C, KARIN MICHELS wrote a letter to BERLAU dated November 7, 1944.

It reads in part, as follows:

"I have your lovely letter. Thousand and thousand times thank for the letter. Although there are several things in it that make me sad, especially the fact that you were pained by my questions about BRECHT, and 'that he felt himself relieved'. Now see here, HELLY, what you do not know is that it is the same way with animals. There are secrets of kinds of animals which do not care at all for their offspring; you say that this is your child, but it is only yours if you develop it into a human being. Personalities develop only after birth in a human form, and so I felt, involuntarily, that BRECHT ought to hear about it, and so I used that word 'being relieved'. My sorrow in this regard for HELLY (BRECHT) will never ally, because, correctly, there is so much at stake for her, and, here too, I say that you must be able to do something about it. Don't you think, for instance, that BRECHT could compel FEUCHENBERGER by moral pressure, to get HELLY a role of the mother in Simon. HELLY would be excellent for this role and it would again give her a position. Now she feels herself lost and finished in her life because she has nothing left since STEF is in the army and BARBARA is not yet sufficiently grown to be able to talk with her.

"Of course, your secret is quite safe with me. Only, I don't know how I will behave if I go over after Christmas and HELLY asks me pointblank whether I know. She will never forgive me if she finds out that I have been lying to her.

"Now, about our friends, EDITH and FRIE. They are wonderful, as always. IRA has had difficulty with her book. MARSHALL bought it to make a play out of it, but he has had trouble with it.

"I am very uncertain as to whether I should stay here or go to HELLY's. Don't you see if B (BRECHT) comes to New York, HELLY will badly need me. I am quite afraid that she would become bitter as she only has LILL WHITE there and she has her own big troubles. I am still having so much work to do now and then with translation of the film, and I have to do some radio talks about Denmark, because it is so difficult to find anyone for it.

"IRA (BACHMAN) is now standing over a section and she also has to prepare herself for all those foolish laws and regulations which change from day to day. Will you tell me what it is coming to?"

Source C revealed that BERLIN had received a letter dated March 16th from IRA, who is undoubtedly IRA BACHMAN. This letter set forth some of BACHMAN'S philosophy as follows: "Work and labor is still an aim in itself. The purpose of full employment is to keep the people from making a revolution, but that leads to overproduction of goods, and, as you know, that is the real cause of economic warfare. If they could only find out some way of doing things which would keep people at work without producing things, then that would be a

real paradise, and is an opportunity for inventors. Would that not be something for ~~LEUSTADT~~?"

Another portion of this letter reads as follows: "Please write me and let me hear about everything. I attach a communication from one of your old colleagues. Did you realize that ~~LEIF CORNBERG~~ was such a scoundrel?" It is believed that this undoubtedly refers to a mimeographed slip of paper which is mentioned in referenced report as appearing to be a clipping from sort of news letter. This slip of paper made known the news that certain young actors of the Danish Royal Theater had been threatened by a German informer, ~~LEIF CORNBERG~~, who had since been liquidated by Danish Patriots.

Investigation was conducted concerning ~~CARL L. CERNIAK~~, 237 1/2 West 5th Street, Long Beach, California, whose telephone number was called from the ~~FRECHT~~ residence on August 15 and September 22, 1944. The records of the Registrar of Voters at Los Angeles, and the records of Source D concerning ~~CERNIAK~~ were checked with negative results.

From the 1913-44 Long Beach City Directory it was ascertained that ~~CARL L. CERNIAK~~ was a shipyard worker at Calship.

On July 3, 1945, Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] Plant Protection Department, Calship, who produced the file on ~~CARL L. CERNIAK~~. This file reflected that ~~CERNIAK~~ was employed on June 8, 1942, as a boiler welder's helper, listed his address at that time as 754 Chestnut Street, Apartment 9, Long Beach, California, Social Security Number 497-20-3519. He listed his occupation as a salesman and stated that his only friend or relative working at Calship was ~~JOHN WESLEY GARNETT~~. He went to high school at New Albany, Kansas, and attended the Frederic Business School in Kansas in 1913 and 1914. He listed the following as references: H. C. ~~WERNER~~, 801 Florida Street, Amarillo, Texas; ~~JOHN WESLEY GARNETT~~, 310 Chestnut Street, Long Beach, California. He lists his places of employment as follows: Insurance for himself, Amarillo, Texas, 1939 to 1942; Insurance for himself, Texas, Texas, 1934 to 1939.

His record reflected that he terminated his employment at Calship on July 8, 1944, in order to return to Pampa, Texas, on personal business. He was re-hired on September 17, 1944, and is presently working on the day shift as a pipe welder. His badge number is 13802 and he receives \$1.20 per hour. His legal draft board is in Amarillo, Texas, and he listed ~~DR. WERNER~~, 237 1/2 West Fifth Street, Long Beach, as the person to notify in case of accident. He has FBI number 2362075, which reveals an arrest by the Pampa, Texas Police Department, their number 4142 on February 20, 1941, for investigation. He was released. This is the only criminal arrest appearing on his record. The records of the Long Beach Police Department were checked for a record of ~~CERNIAK~~ with negative results.

Description of CHITLIN was obtained from the files of California

Age	49
Date of birth	November 26, 1895
Place of birth	LaFayette, Kansas
Height	5' 6"
Weight	160 lbs.
Eyes	Gray
Hair	Brown, graying
Complexion	Fair
Marital status	Married

A car bearing California license number 67 S 420, and registered to ~~ERNEST MARTIN~~, 216 North Eucalyptus, Inglewood, California, for 1938 Pontiac four-door sedan, was observed parked at the ~~MARTIN~~ residence on June 11, July 18 and September 24, 1946.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

residence;

Postmark	Addressee	Return Address
6/5/45	Mrs. BRECHT	MICHAELIS, 205 West 51st Street, N.Y.
6/7/45	" "	MAYALL, 963 1/8 Palm Avenue, Beverly Hills, Calif.
None	Mr. and Mrs. BRECHT	H. T. TILLEY (or TILLEY), General Delivery, San Francisco.
7/2/45	KARIN MICHAELIS	Haskins & Sells, 67 Broad Street, N.Y.
7/6/45	Mrs. BRECHT	LYNN L. SEDW, c/o SEDW LUMBER CO., Glensville, New York.
7/8/45	Mrs. BRECHT	DOLETH, c/o Kohn Agency.
7/9/45	Mr. BRECHT	New Directions, 67 W. 42nd St., N.Y.
7/13/45	Mr. BRECHT	8 East 41st Street, Room 701, N.Y.
7/14/45	Mr. BRECHT	Lexington 2-6019.
7/16/45	" "	WILLIAM VORTON, 1137 E Street, Fresno.
	FRITZ KORNBER	Aurora Verlag, 10 W. 23rd Street.
	c/o B. BRECHT	Semi-monthly News Letter, 308 Broadway, New York.
7/18/45	Mr. BRECHT	W. J. GENTLEY, 519 Essex Street, Minneapolis.
7/22/45		Aurora Verlag, 10 W. 23rd St., N.Y.
7/21/45	Mrs. BRECHT	ROBERT D. LITERS, DDS, 6253 Hollywood Boulevard.
7/27/45	Mr. BRECHT	BOGINSKY, 304 W. 75th Street, Apt. 157, New York.
7/28/45	BERT BRECHT	BERNARD, Brook Crossing, Woodstock, Va.
7/29/45	Mrs. KARIN MICHAELIS	Haskins & Sells, CPA, 67 Broadway Street, New York.
8/1/45	BERT BRECHT	8 E. 41st Street, R-701, New York.
None	" "	Aurora Verlag, 10 W. 23rd St., N.Y.C.
None	" "	RUTH BERLIN, 124 E. 37th St., N.Y.C.
None	" "	The Canyon Review, Gambier, Ohio.
8/5/45	WILLIAM L.	WILLIAM L., 2025 Ventura Avenue, Santa Monica.
8/7/45	c/o BERT BRECHT	8 E. 41st Street, Room 701, N.Y.C.

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7/24/45

BERT BRECHT

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Briefanfrage  
Register #90

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8/13/45

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Received

8/22/45

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8/23/45

8/22/45

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8/29/45

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8/29/45

8/23/45

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9/5/45

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BERT BRECHT

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Mrs. BRECHT

Mr. and Mrs. BRECHT

BERT BRECHT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, Isaac Publishers, 3 East  
3rd Street, New York, N.Y.  
Theaterverlag Weiss A.G. Basel,  
Baselkongress, 4.

~~BERT BRECHT~~, 124 E. 57th Street, N.Y.C.  
Switzerland, 320 W. 108th St., N.Y.C.

~~RUTH BERLIN~~, 124 E. 57th Street, N.Y.C.

~~KATH WICKLISS~~, 205 W. 57th St., N.Y.C.

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~~RUTH BERLIN, same as above.~~

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City of N.Y., Central Avenue and 10th

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1169 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood.

LA 100-16112

9/28/45  
9/29/45  
9/30/45  
10/1/45

BERT BRECHT

Mr. BRECHT

Mr. BRECHT & wife

BERT BRECHT

10/8/45  
10/9/45  
10/9/45

BERT BRECHT

10/15/45

BERT BRECHT

Mr. J. BRECHT, 1838 S. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. J. BRECHT, 1838 S. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. J. BRECHT, 1838 S. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Mr. J. BRECHT, 1838 S. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, will continue to cover the activities of ROYAL HALL. In the event that it is determined ROYAL will return to Los Angeles it is desired that this information be supplied the Los Angeles Office just as soon as possible.

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, will continue to maintain contact with confidential informants for all information available concerning the activities of BERT BRECHT.

Copies of this report are being designated for the San Francisco Field Division inasmuch as it is the office of origin in the Gurney Case, in which BERT BRECHT has been involved.

# INDEX GUIDE

TITLE: AMERICAN PEOPLE: FRITZSCH, MURDER, AND.

CASE: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY-3

NO.:

DATE: 10-24-45

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**F.B.I. TELETYPE**

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASH FROM LOSA 7 1 5 5:28 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, IS - R. CNDI L. A. 82-1 DISCONTINUED  
1:00 PM, NOVEMBER 5 AS NO LONGER PRODUCTIVE.

HOOD

RECEIVED: 11-5-45 8:56 PM EST

NH

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
AKH:rol

TO: D. K. Ladd

DATE: September 5, 1945

FROM: J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: *see* **WIRE ORIGIN ACTIVITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - R, C**

In connection with the above investigation, the names of [redacted] and Bertolt Eugen Friedrich [redacted] were placed on the National Censorship Watch List in June, 1941, and apparently have remained on the Watch List since that time. Through investigation in the above case, it has been ascertained that apparently [redacted] and [redacted] have received a large number of letters originating abroad including a number of letters to [redacted] with the return address, P. O. Box 850, Moscow, Russia.

Intercepts of these letters so far as it has been possible to ascertain have not been made available to the Bureau by the Office of Censorship.

ACTION:

It is requested that the Liaison Section secure from the Office of Censorship, copies of all back traffic on the above three individuals, all of whom reside in Los Angeles, California.

RECORDED 11/11/45 49

EX-45

57 DEC 13 1945

100-290707 - 50

July 8, 1946

Special Agent in Charge

EX-33

Los Angeles, California

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

BRECHT, BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH ALLEN  
ALIASES: Eugen Berthold Friedrich  
Brecht, Bert Brecht, Berdat

RUC LBI

1063 Twenty-Sixth Street  
Santa Monica, California (Res.)

1063 Twenty-Sixth Street  
Santa Monica, California (Bus.)

*Revised by 4417 on 5/11/46  
LA advised by 6/12 514176  
EFB/ah*

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 15  
JUL 8 1946 P.M.  
JUL 17 1946



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles 13, California  
May 20, 1946



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. 100-18112

Director, FBI

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was.  
RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was.  
Aliases: Eugen Berthold Friedrich Brecht,  
Bert Brecht, Berdat

Residence Address:

1063 Twenty-Sixth Street, Santa Monica, California

Business Address:

1063 Twenty-Sixth Street, Santa Monica, California

Native Born ☒ Alien ☐ Naturalized ☐  
(Russian)  
☒ Communist ☐ German ☐ Miscellaneous ☐  
☐ Fascist (Italian) ☐ Japanese ☐

Date of Birth February 10, 1898  
Place of Birth Augsburg, Germany  
Entered U. S. July 21, 1941 at San Pedro, California  
Naturalized (date) \_\_\_\_\_  
Naturalized (place and Court) \_\_\_\_\_  
Declaration of intent filed 12/8/41 at Los Angeles; not yet naturalized.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood  
R. P. HOOD  
SAC

EJV:EC  
100-18112

*Handwritten notes:*  
100-18112-55  
6-12-46  
9-8-46

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **100-18112**

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/29/46</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/17-21/45; 12/5/45</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">lc</span>
TITLE <b>BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, with aliases.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Mrs. HELENE BRECHT active in group sending parcels to Austria for relief of actors. BERT BRECHT in New York since February, 1946, in connection with production of his play, "Galileo", in which CHARLES LAUGHTON will play leading role. MORDECAI GORELIK, associate of BRECHT, who has been teaching in GI university at Biarritz, France, classified as "disaffected" by U. S. Army. Results of [REDACTED] and mail cover set out.

- C -

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File No. 100-190707.  
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, dated October 24, 1945.

**DETAILS:**

On October 1, 1945, Confidential National Defense Informant LA EB 1 advised that Mrs. BRECHT had obtained the address of a soldier from EGON BREINER. Mrs. BRECHT claimed that this soldier was a friend of BREINER's and a very reliable fellow. It is believed that this address is to be used by Mrs. BRECHT in connection with the transmittal of parcels to Austria for the relief of Austrian actors, etc., as has been mentioned in referenced report.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>[Signature]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT <b>[Signature]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">R</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">NCH</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 1 - New York City (inf.) 1 - San Francisco (inf.) 1 - Los Angeles		

JUL 1 1946

LA 100-18112

According to CNDI LA BB 1, Mrs. BRECHT spoke to Mrs. WILLIAM DIETERLE on October 12, 1945, concerning another address of a soldier overseas and again on October 13, 1945, discussed the matter of sending packages overseas with an unknown woman believed possibly to be ERNA BUDZISLAWSKI, secretary of Mrs. DIETERLE. In this latter conversation, Mrs. BRECHT mentioned that she was sending packages to old friends and acquaintances including KLINGER, EHRLING, and SCHULKAMPF. At this time, she was also interested in the following persons believed to be in Austria: WINTERSCHNEIN, WEGENER, WESSMER, ETWINGER.

At the end of this conversation, Mrs. DIETERLE gave the unknown woman an address to which packages could be sent for forwarding to their friends in Austria. This address was EDWARD HOGAN, ASN 0-1267137, ICS US Hq., Berlin District, Postmaster, New York City, APO 755, New York.

CONF. INFO

In connection with the above mentioned EDWARD HOGAN, it is interesting to note that [REDACTED] had previously advised that one Captain EDWARD HOGAN had replaced BILLY WILDER of Hollywood as the man in control of the German theatres.

Also, on October 13, 1945, according to CNDI LA BB 1, Mrs. BRECHT talked to a woman believed to be Mrs. ANDREW SALT, 1348 San Isidro Drive, Beverly Hills, and asked her to obtain the address of an overseas soldier from the soldier's mother, who was staying at the Gantzer Hotel in Pasadena, California. Mrs. BRECHT stated she wanted to send a package to the soldier with the request that the contents be handed over to some sufferers whose addresses she would enclose in the package.

On October 15, 1945, according to CNDI LA BB 1, Mrs. BRECHT contacted an unknown man for verification of EDWARD HOGAN's address. This address was given again as above mentioned. Also, on this same date, Mrs. BRECHT was furnished another address by an unknown woman. This address was Mont Solo, ASN 19205537, Company C, British Army, BCL, APO 252, New York.

Later on October 15, 1945, Mrs. BRECHT, according to Informant BB 1, spoke with ERNEST DEUTSCH with whom she had some discussion concerning the matter of sending articles for the relief of Viennese actors, as was mentioned in referenced report. At this time, DEUTSCH stated that he had been thinking about some letters that had been written and that he had come to the conclusion that "it is just child play". He said that he would like to talk things over with Mrs. BRECHT on the following day.

On October 16, 1945, according to BB 1, an unknown woman advised Mrs. BRECHT that she had a young man attached to Radio Luxembourg for Mrs. BRECHT. Mrs. BRECHT stated that she had no contact with Radio

LA 100-15112 ---

Luxembourg but the other woman advised that she had the young man's address and Mrs. BRECHT could use him to send on packages. She gave the address, SDP, H. H. KILMAR, 32810969, Mobile Force Radio Broadcast Company, APC 757, c/o Postmaster, New York.

Later on October 16, 1945, according to this same informant, Mrs. BRECHT questioned SAIKA VIERTEL as to where she could get in touch with WALTER, adding that BRECHT had observed in the newspapers that WALTER was here. SAIKA VIERTEL advised that she thought he was staying with LUBITSCH or with REISZ. Mrs. BRECHT stated that it was rather embarrassing for her to call LUBITSCH whereupon SAIKA stated she could do that quite easily but thought she would call REISZ first.

On October 17, 1945, according to Informant EE 1, BERT BRECHT attempted to contact HILLY WILDER for the purpose of inquiring whether WILDER had heard anything about MEHR CASPAR, a screen designer. BRECHT was unable to reach WILDER and informant did not know what BRECHT's interest in CASPAR was.

Informant EE 1 advised that on October 16, 1945, BERT BRECHT and LEON FRUCHTWANGER planned to hold a conference at the BRECHT home at 5:00 P.M. Informant, however, was not present at this time.

On October 20, 1945, according to Informant EE 2, the BRECHTS had an appointment to visit the DIETERLES at their new home in Canoga Park. Informant advised that on the following day, Mrs. BRECHT mentioned that they had forgotten some newspaper clippings from the Basel (Switzerland) Journal at the DIETERLE residence and that BRECHT needed them badly.

On October 21, 1945, according to informant EE 1, Mrs. BRECHT had a discussion with an unknown man believed to be MICHAEL R. ICE, 6561 Hillside Avenue, during the course of which she was advised that there would be a meeting that evening. The man stated that he wanted to take Mrs. BRECHT along for the discussion and she inquired what it was to be about as she did not like to go unprepared. The man replied he had talked it over with KORTNER (FRITZ KORTNER) but that he did not know whether "we all speak the same language." Mrs. BRECHT replied that it was not only a matter of speaking the same language but that they must have definite proposals and well formulated directives. She said that she was willing to discuss things if they really meant business.

Later on the same day, according to this informant, Mrs. BRECHT again spoke to an unknown man, believed to be MICHAEL R. ICE. The man advised her that he would call for her at 8:00 P.M. that evening.

LA 100-18012

Mrs. BRECHT advised him that she knew the way to the FRITZ KORTNER residence. It is believed that this meeting pertains to the committee for sending packages to Austrian actors.

On October 22, 1945, according to Informant EB 1, Mrs. BRECHT advised an unknown woman that there was in existence a committee to send packages to people in Austria and that this committee would have a meeting the following Thursday. She inquired if the unknown woman and her husband could be there. The unknown woman advised that she did not think she would be able to come because she would "not like all that political business". Mrs. BRECHT advised her that it was only a matter of assistance and philanthropy. She said the committee has artists, musicians and actors, but mostly actors and they need some more musicians. She said that is where the unknown woman's husband comes in. The unknown woman stated that she would speak to her husband and let Mrs. BRECHT know later. Mrs. BRECHT requested if he could not come that he do something, as for instance, send a telegram stating that he could not come, thus giving his moral support.

CHDI LA EB 1 advised that on October 22, 1945, Mrs. BRECHT contacted a man believed to be TED MEY, 8333 Lookout Mountain, and inquired of him for the telephone number of DAVID. The number was given as 6817.

It was ascertained that this number is listed to CHARLES DAVID, 8997 Appian Way.

On the same date, Mrs. BRECHT contacted a woman, possibly Mrs. CHARLES DAVID, for the purpose of obtaining addresses of certain Frenchmen to whom CHARLES LAUGHTON might send packages. She gave the names of the persons whose addresses she desired as JUVEN, TRAVILL, JEAN RICHARD BLOCH, and the latter's brother, whose name she could not remember but who was the man who translated some of BRECHT's work. Later in the same conversation when a man named JEAN entered into it, Mrs. BRECHT repeated the names, adding the following, APPACON, ANDRE OILE and PICASSO. Mrs. BRECHT also suggested that JEAN may know some deserving young people over there whose addresses he might give to her. JEAN replied that he would ascertain these addresses and advise her.

On October 23, 1945, according to Informant EB 1, Mrs. BRECHT spoke with an unknown woman and made the statement that if FRITZ KORTNER and HENRIKID (PAUL HENRIKID) could get NEDY LAMAR to take an interest in collecting money for packages to Austria, Mrs. BRECHT's name could be left out. Mrs. BRECHT stated that the primary purpose was to get money and that it was more important that NEDY LAMAR's name rather than her name be on the list. It is believed that this conversation related to the fact that Mrs. BRECHT had been named as director on the Committee for Relief of Austrian Actors.

LA 100-18812

Also on October 23, 1945, according to EB 1, an unknown man advised HEAT BRECHT that VIRGINIA WRIGHT had written an article appearing in the Daily News about his three penny opera. The man advised WRIGHT described BRECHT as one of the most famous Jews in Germany. BRECHT laughed at this and remarked, "A 'Jew' did you say? They have murdered so many Jews over there that they need a new crop and so they enlist me among them."

During the course of this conversation, the man advised that he was now traveling for KPA.

A review of the Los Angeles Daily News for October 23, 1945, reflected an article written by VIRGINIA WRIGHT, drama editor. This article was based upon personal observations expressed by ROBERT JOSEPH, film officer of Berlin, in letters written by JOSEPH to his wife. In one of these letters, JOSEPH wrote his impressions of the first post-Nazi premiere of "The Beggar's Opera" with music by KRIEGER and book by BRECHT. It stated that Hitler banned the show in 1933, both because of content and the fact that the author was a Jew. The article stated that according to JOSEPH, the people loved the show and the house was packed. The house applauded madly when Mackie sang the song, "Zuerst fressen, danach moral" (let us eat, and morality thereafter).

JOSEPH's letter was quoted as saying, "This was an experience to be sitting in that theater for the first time a piece by a Jew was permitted. The manager came out after the show and made a short speech about the honor it was to perform this play by two great German artists whose work could not be shown for so long."

In connection with ROBERT JOSEPH, it is to be noted that Informant EB 1 advised that on October 23, 1945, HEAT BRECHT attempted to contact a Mr. JOSEPH at Arnold Productions, 1040 North Los Palms, Los Angeles. On this occasion, BRECHT was advised that Mr. JOSEPH was in New York at the Grosvenor Hotel, 33 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is believed that this Mr. JOSEPH is identical with ROBERT JOSEPH.

It is further interesting to note that the Los Angeles Times of April 18, 1946, stated that ROBERT JOSEPH was in Los Angeles to help set up a project sponsored by the Office of Information and Cultural Affairs to foster film production in Germany so that new ideologies could be transmitted to the German people in the post-war period. JOSEPH's efforts were said to include the securing of a producer-director for features and a writer-director for documentaries. JOSEPH was described as a civilian attaché with the United States Army in the occupied area overseeing all communications like radio, theatres, magazines, books, and even music.

LA 100-10112 ...

On October 24, 1945, according to Informant B2 1, BRECHT advised RUTH BERLAU in New York that he was in favor of coming but that he did not have the date set as yet. He said that it depended on some other people. It is believed that this was a reference to BRECHT's intention to produce the play, "Galileo" on the stage in New York.

On October 25, 1945, according to Informant B3 1, Mrs. BRECHT talked to a man referred to above as JEAN concerning the addresses of people in France. She was furnished the following addresses:

Jouvet, 6 Rue Diderot, Paris  
JEAN RICHARD BLOCH and ARMAND H, newspapermen, "Le Soir",  
Rue du 4 Septembre;

Editions Calmar, Rue Sebastien, Ecttin, Paris;

22 Rue Camartin.

The man also supplied Mrs. BRECHT with the names of the following young folks to whom she might wish to send thanks: JACQUES and PIERRE BREVET, LOU TCHIKOUCCOF.

This man advised Mrs. BRECHT that he, himself, had sent about sixty packages to France and that they had arrived all right. He cautioned her to always give an alternate address.

On October 25, 1945, according to Informant B3 1, BERT BRECHT had a meeting with PETER LORE and Mrs. BRECHT had a meeting concerning the committee for help to the Austrians at a residence in the neighborhood of the PETER LORE address. Mrs. BRECHT attended this meeting with MARIA BOMATH, alias MARIA CAISIA. Concerning this meeting, PETER LORE advised Mrs. BRECHT that he had talked to HEINRICH (phonetic) and that everything was all right. It is believed that the name HEINRICH refers to PAUL KERRILL.

On October 26, 1945, according to Informant B3 1, Mrs. BRECHT endeavored to contact LUCIEL KOYCE, 8561 Hillside Avenue, concerning the Austrian Committee. KOYCE was unavailable and she requested that PETER contact her at the home of PHILLIP LORE, 1531 North Crescent Heights Boulevard (not PETER LORE).

On the same date, according to this informant, Mrs. BRECHT had a discussion with Mrs. KERRILL and inquired of her how the previous night's meeting was after she had left. She asked Mrs. KERRILL whether Mrs. KERRILL heard anything and whether she had been thinking the matter over and wanted to talk to Mrs. KERRILL about it. She said that she

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believed that some of the people should write a letter about it. Mrs. BRECHT said that another point was that VIERTEL had advised her that the Austrian Committee in New York was a failure. Mrs. BRECHT advised that in view of that, it might be much better that the whole thing be brought over here in Los Angeles. Mrs. BRECHT commented that she had been put on the list of directors and said that she did not know whether that was just "baloney" or that the people really wanted to have a directorate that intended to do something real.

Again on the same date, Mrs. BRECHT spoke to an unknown man about the fact that she had been nominated as a director, which fact she would like to talk over with the man. She again mentioned that the New York committee had not been a success and that it would, therefore, be wise to have those people on "our list here" in order that they might collaborate with the group in Los Angeles.

On October 29, 1945, according to Informant EE 1, Mrs. BRECHT was contacted by a woman named KAPEN, who Mrs. BRECHT described as the secretary of the meeting. This woman furnished Mrs. BRECHT with a list of names, including the following:

KORTNER (PAUL KORTNER)  
S. BRAUN  
KESLER (not KISLER)  
CAHN  
DANTINE (HELMUT DANTINE)  
LEO MITTLER  
FRIEDRICH FEINER  
VERNER KIRSON  
PAKSPA  
STRADNER  
GIMA KAES  
EDWARD FRISCHAUER  
WILCOFF  
VALERIE MARTIN  
Mrs. ECHER  
CALINDA HALL  
MAX OPNULS  
ERNEST KOCH  
LUDWIG BACHARY  
ALTMAN  
FRIDG  
WALTER REICH  
MARCELLE FYIN  
FRANK JOSEPH KICEL

FRITZ HOFF  
PAUL HENREID  
Mrs. FREILICH  
LEONORE HUBERT.

Thereafter on the same date, according to informant, Mrs. BRECHT talked with FRITZ KORTNER and advised KORTNER that she had obtained a list of names from KAREK but that they did not have the correct spelling. She wanted KORTNER's help in getting it spelled correctly and suggested that KORTNER or his wife, HANNAH KORTNER, might have some more names of sympathizers. She told KORTNER that she wanted to send this list of names with every letter that was sent out and suggested that KORTNER could discuss that procedure with the committee.

Again on October 29, Mrs. BRECHT attempted to contact PAUL HENREID in order to have him get the addresses and phone numbers of the list of names furnished to her by the secretary of the meeting. She was disappointed in not being able to contact HENREID and remarked that she would be unable to send out any letters until she could get the addresses.

CNDI LA 88 1 also advised that the following persons were interested in the Committee for Relief of Austrian Actors and had apparently attended one of the meetings in connection therewith.

Mrs. HUBERT (probably LEONORE HUBERT)  
\_\_\_\_ MARKIEWICZ  
JOHN BRAUN or BRON  
JACK MILTON MUMZ  
\_\_\_\_ WILMOTT  
\_\_\_\_ SPIELMANN  
JOHN WINDS (possibly MARY WINDS)  
\_\_\_\_ KLAUSNER  
KURT NEUMANN  
\_\_\_\_ RIBERLE  
\_\_\_\_ FRISCHAUER (most likely EDWARD FRISCHAUER)  
ERNEST KOCH  
\_\_\_\_ KUSSEL  
CATHERINE RUBINOFF, 437 1/2 North Beverly Drive.

On October 30, 1945, according to Informant RE 1, Mrs. BRECHT inquired for the name and address of one RICKY and was advised that RICKY's full name is RHODA RIKER and that her address is 817 South Westgate.

On October 31, 1945, Mrs. BRECHT arranged for the DIETZMANS to be present at the BRECHT residence for dinner.

Also on that date, according to this informant, an unknown man advised Mrs. BRECHT that he had gotten a stencilled letter from an actor named LANGHOR (phonetic) which letter was addressed to "The Club" or "The Comrades". Mrs. BRECHT stated that she knew LANGHOR slightly and he advised Mrs. BRECHT that she would probably receive a copy of the same letter but that if she did not receive it by the next day, to let

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him know and he would give her his copy. The unknown man said that "he" is going back to Düsseldorf, Germany, and this is believed to refer to LANGHOF.

In connection with the above mentioned letter from LANGHOF, Informant BB 1 reported that on November 2, 1945, Mrs. BRECHT advised a woman named HANNAH, believed to be JOHANNA KERTNER, that OPHULS had told her about a letter from LANGHOF and had mentioned that HANNAH might have gotten a copy. Mrs. BRECHT stated she had not received one and was anxious to know what was in it. HANNAH stated that the letter was not so interesting to her for she knew all about those things. She said that she would let Mrs. BRECHT have the letter but that she wanted it back.

Mrs. BRECHT told HANNAH that she had a magazine on European affairs called "Pen" which she could give to HANNAH for reading. HANNAH desired it though the magazine was not quite so reliable. Mrs. BRECHT then asked HANNAH whether anything further had happened "in that other case", to which HANNAH replied, after some hesitancy, "Oh, I understand. . . No, nothing new, but if there is any new development with KERTNER or so I will let you know."

OPHULS referred to above is undoubtedly MAX OPHULS who has previously been mentioned in this investigation.

Informant BB 1 advised that on November 1, 1945, a person named MARY DANIEL (phonetic) visited the BRECHT residence and was interested in the script of BRECHT's play, "The Beggar's Opera" and also some recordings. DANIEL evidenced an acquaintanceship with PETER LORE and PAUL HENREID and from her conversation was apparently associated with Interstate Public Relations, 108 West Sixth Street, Room 308, Los Angeles.

Informant BB 1 advised that on November 2, 1945, FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW, the movie actor, inquired of BRECHT about the possibility of getting some recordings and BRECHT advised BARTHOLOMEW that he would have to contact Mr. HENREID (PAUL HENREID) about the matter.

Also on November 2, 1945, according to this informant, Mrs. BRECHT inquired of an unknown woman, believed possibly to be MARCIA MARCHATY, for the address of KAUFER (phonetic) and was advised that this telephone number was Hampstead 9209.

It was ascertained that this number is listed to LOUIS G. GROSSBERG, 2052 Mitover Drive.

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On December 11, 1945, EDWIN SCHALLERT's column in the Los Angeles Times stated that CHARLES LAUGHTON was to depart for New York within the next few days to act in the stage play, "Galileo". It stated he collaborated with BERT BRECHT "on the dramatization of the life of the medieval scientist, responsible for the invention of the telescope and establishment of principles of dynamics that were far reaching. Even the atomic bomb is mentioned in connection with these early revelations, although naturally by inference only."

The article further stated that the production of this play signifies a theatrical experiment that may eventually result in a motion picture, or at least represent a change of pace for this actor.

An article by BEN MACINERIS in the New York Post on December 11, 1945, stated that CHARLES LAUGHTON was to return to the New York stage after an absence of twelve years in the leading role in BERTOLT BRECHT's "Galileo". It states that LAUGHTON had just completed two years of collaboration with BRECHT on the English version of the play and will leave Hollywood for New York shortly to complete negotiations for production.

An article by LEWIS B. FUNKE appearing in the New York Times on February 9, 1946, stated that CHARLES LAUGHTON, then at the Hotel Gotham, New York, had confirmed the news that he would be returning to the stage next season in "Galileo". LAUGHTON explained, according to this article, that he had sort of discovered "Galileo" as a result of his friendship with BERTOLT BRECHT, the German author-pet, in Hollywood exile. It was planned that rehearsals would begin August 1, 1946. The article stated further that BRECHT had not yet arrived from the West Coast.

On March 7, 1946, Source A advised that BERT BRECHT had gone to New York in the early part of February to do some work in connection with his play entitled, "Galileo". This source stated that BRECHT had planned to be home in the early part of March but that he had advised Mrs. BRECHT recently that he would not be able to come at this time and would remain in New York until at least the end of March. On April 8, 1946, it was ascertained from [REDACTED] that BRECHT was still in New York. This informant was unable to advise when BRECHT would return to Los Angeles.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The mail cover maintained on the residence of BERT BRUNT reflected the following results:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Return address</u>
10/11/45	STEFAN BRECHT	Murtels, 102 Lexington, NY 16
10/13/45	BERT BRECHT	Bermann-Fischer Verlag, Order Department, c/o FREDERICK KRAUSE, 851 W. 177 Street, New York
10/15/45	BERT BRECHT	RUTH BERLAU, 124 East 57th Street, NYC
10/16/45	BERT BRECHT	Great American Indemnity Company of New York, So. California Office, 542 South Spring Street, Los Angeles
10/18/45	STEFAN BRECHT	WCMO, 6032 Ellis, Chicago, Illinois
10/18/45	"	I. FROM, 349 West 87th Street, NY
10/19/45	Mrs. BRECHT	FRITZ KATNER, 120 Homewood Road, Los Angeles
10/19/45	BERT BRECHT	The Nation Associates, 20 Vesey St., New York
U.S. Navy Postal Service	"	S/Sgt. F. W. JONES, H.Q. U.S. Post 100 APC 757 c/o PM, New York
10/24/45	Mrs. BRECHT	ERNEST DEUTSCH, 8223 Barratt Avenue, Los Angeles
10/24/45	"	LEONIC DUBATEL, c/o Achner Agency, 5169 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 46
12/1/45	MORTON MURTELL c/o BERT BRECHT	MURTELL, 102 Lexington Avenue, New York City
None	MORTON MURTELL	MURTELL, Harrodsburg, Kentucky
12/3/45	MORTON MURTELL	MURTELL, Harrodsburg, Kentucky
12/4/45	Mrs. BERT BRECHT	REMA BUDZISLAWSKI, 2151 Vista Del Mar, Hollywood, California
12/4/45	BERT BRECHT	RUTH BERLAU, 124 E. 57th St., NYC

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12/4/45	MORTON WURTELE	WURTELE, 102 Lexington Avenue, NYC
France	BERT BRECHT	Dublin, IRELAND - (400.) S-P 50403 Boden Laves
12/5/45	BERT BRECHT	VICTORY EXPORTING CORPORATION, 303 Fourth Avenue, NYC
12/9/45	MORTON WURTELE	WURTELE, Harrodsburg, Kentucky
12/9/45	Mr. & Mrs. BERT BRECHT	149 Main Street, Cobleskill, N.Y.
12/10/45	BERT BRECHT	HAROLD R. WILLIAMS, CPA, 9405 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, Calif.
12/13	Mrs. BERT BRECHT	CHARLOTTE DIETERLE, P.O. Box 272 Canga Park, California
11/30/45	Mr. and Mrs. BERT BRECHT	MURDECAI GIESLIN, 6557 C/M Bldg., B.A.U. Theatre & Radio Arts APC 772, NY
12/15/45	BERT BRECHT	REYNOLDS, Hotel Cholsen, West 23 Street at Seventh, N.Y.
12/16/45	BERT BRECHT	WALTER MEYER, 2622 Montana, Santa Monica, California
12/18/45	Mr. & Mrs. EVERETT C. STANTON	31 Fairfield Terrace, Longwood 6, Massachusetts
None	STEFAN BRECHT	REYNOLD S. GILB D.M. GILB, Ovenborg, Denmark
1/2/46	BERT BRECHT	MAX GRUNENTHAL, N.D., 23 West 61st Street, NY 24, NY
1/2/46	"	IRA BACHMAN, 124 East 57th Street, NYC
1/3/46	"	REYNOLD, Hotel Cholsen, West 23rd Street at Seventh, NYC
1/7/46	"	MAX GRUNENTHAL, N. D., 23 West 61st NY.

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With respect to MORDECAI GORELIK, a contact of BRECHT, who as previously reported had been employed by the United States Government to teach at the UI University, Elmeritz, frame, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
GORELIK was a contributor to the Communist publication, "New Theatre", in March, 1934.

The December 28, 1938, issue of the Daily Worker contained GORELIK's picture. He was a member of the National Advisory Council of the New Theatre League which is Communist inspired and controlled, and of other Communist front organizations. In 1944, GORELIK was reported to be a close follower of the Communist Party line and also to reportedly be a member of the Communist Party.

GORELIK attended on June 8, 1945, a cocktail party attended by known Communists, the purpose of which was to raise funds for the New Masses magazine. GORELIK's political philosophy was variously described as leftist, liberal, progressive, and Communist. He was not recommended for a position of trust and confidence with the government and one person stated that any relationship which GORELIK might have with the government would be very dangerous.

A copy of this report is being furnished the San Francisco Field Division inasmuch as it is the office of origin in the Central Case and in the past, BRECHT was a contact of GREGORY KHOLIFETS, [REDACTED]

A copy of this report is being furnished to the New York City Field Division for its information inasmuch as BRECHT is presently in New York and RUTH BERLAN, BRECHT's secretary, is also in the New York Field Division.

- CLOSED -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

DATE: May 29, 1946

SUBJECT: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, WAS.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bureau File No. 100-190707

11308

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the closing report of Special Agent [REDACTED] on the above entitled case dated May 29, 1946.

While BRECHT is undoubtedly a Russian and Communist sympathizer, investigation has failed to reveal any present activities on his part in connection with any Communist groups or organizations. Furthermore, contacts with Soviet personnel have been very, very rare. BRECHT, of course, continues his work as a poet and undoubtedly endeavors to inject his political philosophy into his work.

In view of the foregoing, this case is being closed at the present time but will be reopened in the event BRECHT becomes active.

(Encs. 5)

EJV:KC  
100-18112

*Encs. 5 - not attached  
with letter 6/1/46*

RECORDED

58 JUL 1 - 1946 SC

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-18112

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/8/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/3/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>IPC</b></span>
TITLE <b>BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was Ugon Berthold Frederick Brecht, Bert Brecht, Berdat.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject and wife of white race. Born in Germany.

- C -

**REFERENCE:** Bureau file 100-190707.

**DETAILS:**

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California, disclosed that the subject was born February 10, 1898, in Augsburg, Germany, and married HELEN WEIGEL in 1928 in Berlin, Germany.

Through known sources it was not possible to ascertain the place of birth of subject's parents or his wife's parents.

MRS Bertolt Eugen Friedrich Brecht  
HELEN Weigel Brecht

*Right date  
noted on 35  
and 5-2-47*

*cc L.A.  
2-7-47  
G.E.P. [unclear]*

- C L O S E D -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. B. Hood</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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<i>62 MAR 3 1947</i>	

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

510 South Spring Street, Room 900  
Los Angeles 13, California  
May 14, 1947

Director, FBI

RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of May 12th, my teletype of May 12th and to Bureau teletype of May 13th concerning the request of Chairman J. PARNELL THOMAS of the Committee for information concerning certain individuals in the Hollywood area.

Complying with Bureau instructions, memoranda were prepared and at 6:15 P.M. on May 13th, after I had personally talked to Congressman THOMAS, and I delivered to ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the Committee, the originals of memoranda on the following individuals:

BERT BRECHT

A memorandum was also delivered to Mr. STRIPLING  
Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN HOLLYWOOD.

For the Bureau's records, I am enclosing two copies of these memoranda.

Mr. THOMAS and Mr. STRIPLING appeared to be very friendly and appreciative of this cooperation afforded them.

Very truly yours,

*E. E. HOOD*  
E. E. HOOD, SAC.



Brecht was born February 10, 1898, Augsburg, Germany. He married Helen Weigel, actress, Berlin, Germany, 1928, and has two grown children, Stefan and Barbara. He entered the United States with his family at San Pedro, California, July 21, 1941, aboard the SS Annie Jackson from Helsinki, Finland. At first he resided at 817 25th Street, Santa Monica, California and later at 1063 26th Street, Santa Monica, his present address. He filed his declaration of intention December 8, 1941, at Los Angeles.

The book "20th Century Authors" states that Brecht's writings and unremitting political activities—he was a member of the Augsburg Revolutionary Committee—earned him the honor of being 5th in the Nazi list when Hitler's Beerhall Putsch failed. It states further that after Hitler's rise to power Brecht was expelled from the 3rd Reich and thereafter lived in France, Norway, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The book "Germany: A Self Portrait" states that after Brecht escaped from Germany when Hitler came to power he lived in France, Denmark, Norway, Soviet Russia, and the United States.

It has been reported that in Germany Brecht was a member of various Communist Front organizations and participated in many affairs sponsored by the German Communist party. It has further been reported that both Mr. and Mrs. Brecht were Communists in Germany and there was no doubt about their political attitude as it was evidenced in their activities and associations and in the writings of Brecht. It has been separately alleged that in Germany Brecht had the reputation of being radical and an associate of persons with Communist inclinations, and that in the United States Brecht continued to be a radical and an enemy of capitalism.

In 1930 Brecht together with Hanns Eisler wrote an educational play entitled "Die Massnahme", which appears in the collected works of Brecht, pages 329 to 363. This play deals with the work of four Communist agitators engaged in a propaganda mission who find it necessary to kill a young Communist comrade even though his intentions were good because his activities threatened to endanger Communist movement. The book reportedly advocates Communist world revolution by violent means. Both Hanns Eisler and Brecht reportedly published a letter along with this play in which the play was defended as an educational play and in which they requested that its presentation be removed from all censorship.

In about 1931 Brecht and Hanns Eisler reportedly co-authored a march known as "Song of Solidarity" which was later adopted with their permission as the song of the Communist Youth Organization in Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power.

It has been reported that in 1932 Brecht was in Moscow shooting a picture with Communist tendencies entitled "Kuhlewanpe". Music for this picture allegedly was written by Hanns Eisler who was believed to be in Moscow.

at that time.

In 1935 Brecht reportedly was a co-editor of a magazine entitled "Das Wort", which was published in Russia by a group of political refugees from Germany whose numbers included many Communist deputies and writers. Lion Feuchtwanger and Willi Bredel, reported Communists, were co-editors with Brecht.

It is reported that in 1935 Brecht's play "Die Mutter" was presented in New York. This play appears in the book entitled "Brecht, Gesammelte Werke, Vol. 2". It is reported that the play contains material favoring Communism, specifically, songs entitled "Praise of Communism" and "Praise of the Revolutionary". The New York Daily Worker for November 23, 1935, stated that in regard to the play that "It was Brecht's plan to have a spectacle present the dramatic story of the present day mass struggle which must culminate in the victory of the proletariat". In 1936 Bert Brecht reportedly was in Los Angeles and was one of a group that formed the German-Communist Modern Music Group under the direction of Professor Eli Jacobson, Russian sympathizer.

Various 1937 issues of "International Literature" published by State Literary-Art Publishing House, Moscow, Russia carried articles by Brecht. Issue No. 5 for May, 1937, contained an article that Brecht and Sergei Tretyakov wrote. "International Literature" reportedly was published by the same group of German political refugees that published the magazine "Das Wort".

April 5 and 11, 1939, issues of the "Abendpost" advertise "Das Wort" and reflected that it was still edited by Brecht, Feuchtwanger, and Willi Bredel.

In 1939 a collection of Brecht's poems was published under the title "Brandberger Gedichte", by the Mollik Publishing House, London, England. It was reported that these poems were found to advocate overthrow of capitalism, establishment of a Communist state, and use of sabotage by labor to attain its ends.

Also in 1939 it was alleged that Bert Brecht received the sum of \$80.00 per month from July of that year to July, 1940, from a fund solicited by Fritz Lang, movie director, reportedly a Communist Party sympathizer and a close friend of Otto Katz, Russian sympathizer. Katz was said to be aware of Lang's activities in furnishing funds to Brecht.

Bert Brecht was a contributor to the Magazine "Freies Deutschland", official publication of the Free German Committee, Mexico, D.F. Activities of the Free German Committee were reportedly carried on by Otto Katz and other well known Communists or persons of Communist inclinations. It is alleged that the aim of the Free German Committee was the establishment of postwar form of government favorable to Soviet Russia.

An associated press photograph published March 19, 1942, depicted Bert Brecht and Lion Feuchtwanger studying a Manifesto which they wrote together

with Heinrich Mann as an appeal to the German people to force Hitler to abdicate. This manifesto was to be broadcasted by short wave and dropped by leaflet-form over Germany. Reportedly this manifesto is quite identical to the Moscow Manifesto published later in July in 1943 by the Free German Committee in Moscow.

During the later part of 1942 Bert Brecht, Hanns Eisler, and Fritz Lang worked together on a film entitled "Unconquered", which was later changed to "Hangmen Also Die". This was produced by Arnold Pressburger, alleged to be a sympathiser with the Hollywood Communist element. It was stated that the original story was written by Bert Brecht and Fritz Lang. Brecht allegedly worked in the production of this picture both as story writer and technical advisor on underground activities in Europe. The picture reportedly emphasized the importance of underground work and sacrifice thereto. Specific examples were said to be the heroic characters never told the police anything, gave alibis to fool the police, worked very secretly, and were on their guard against informers, and lay aside personal interest for the sake of the Central Group. Though the term, "Communist Party" was never used the underground organization on one occasion reportedly referred to the Central Committee.

In February, 1943, Brecht allegedly departed for New York City where he could be reached through Erwin Piscator, 66 W. 12th Street, for the alleged purpose of engaging in theatrical work. On March 6, 1943, according to an article written by Alfred Kantorowicz appearing in the April, 1943, issue of "Freies Deutschland" an evening's entertainment was dedicated to Brecht. At this affair some of Brecht's works were read by several individuals including Peter Lorre. It was reported that several of the poems read on this occasion included those of a revolutionary nature. Brecht returned to California approximately May 15, 1943.

Information was received that during July or August, 1943, Brecht attended a meeting for the purpose of endorsing the Moscow Manifesto issued by the National Committee for Free Germany in Moscow during July of that year. It was reported that Lion Feuchtwanger instituted this meeting claiming that Tass, the Russian News Agency, had requested him and Thomas Mann to express their opinions on a certain matter. The meeting was arranged at the residence of Berthold and Salka Viertel, 165 Mabery Road, Santa Monica. In addition to Feuchtwanger, Thomas Mann, and Brecht, the following were reportedly in attendance Bruno Frank, Ludwig Marcuse, Berthold Viertel, and probably Hanns Eisler. It was said that on the following day Thomas Mann, Frank, and Marcuse withdrew their names from support of the Manifesto. It was alleged that in discussing this meeting Feuchtwanger had considered Brecht the focal point toward whom a great many radicals look. He stated that Brecht had fanatical sponsors, that all of his writings are of a political nature, and that his songs are sung by the Red Army.

In the later part of 1943 Brecht traveled to New York City where he resided at an apartment located at 124 E. 57th Street, New York City, which was then occupied by Ruth Berlan, a Danish writer alleged to have been active as a member of the Communist Party and as a writer for a Communist paper while living in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Ida Bachmann. It is alleged that on January 17, 1944, Gerhart Eisler visited this apartment. It was reported that during the first half of 1944 activities of Free German Movement in New York increased considerably and that there was a strong coalition at work to establish a Free German organization in that city. Bert Brecht was said to be active in attempting to organize this committee.

On May 3, 1944, an organization known as the Council for Democratic Germany was introduced through the press and it was reported that Bert Brecht participated in the preliminary conferences for the founding of this organization. Bert Brecht was considered to be one of the Communistic inclined representatives on the council. Brecht reportedly had definite instructions from this organization to enroll as many writers as possible on the West Coast after he returned to Los Angeles. The Council for Democratic Germany includes many representatives of alleged Communistic background. This organization was the outgrowth of reported efforts of German Communists in New York to establish a Free German organization which would be considered as a United German Front rather than a Communist organization.

During 1944 Ruth Berlan, associate of Brecht in Europe who came to the United States on the same boat with Brecht and alleged mistress of Brecht resided at the residence of Salka Viertel and reportedly engaged in photographic work for Brecht which took the form of making 35 mm. photographic copies of a German language manuscript prepared by Brecht. This manuscript reportedly was for education of the German people after the war and on another occasion was reported for the purpose of educating German Prisoners of War in the United States.

[REDACTED]

It is alleged that Brecht has paid considerable sums of money to Berlan apparently for her support and work.

The April, 1945, issue of the magazine "Freies Deutschland" contained an article stating that a new German publishing house called "Aurora" had been formed in New York and that Brecht, Lion Feuchtwanger, Berthold Viertel, Friedrich Mann and others were authors included in this venture. It was stated that publishing house would work along the same lines as El Libro Libre, the official

publishing house of the Free German Committee in Mexico. In May, 1945, it was alleged that Brecht was requested to attend a meeting at the Russian American Club, Los Angeles, to make plans about the coming of the Russian delegates attending the United Nations Conference at San Francisco because it was imperative to insure a large attendance so that the delegation would see the extent that the people of Los Angeles desired American-Russian friendship. This request was made by Mrs. William Dieterle and Dr. Thomas L. Harris, alleged pro-Russian sympathizers and others. On May 19, 1945, Brecht and Hanns Eisler went to New York City for the purpose of producing a new play written by Brecht entitled "The Private Life of the Master Race". Eisler was to do the musical score for this play. It seems that the play met with little success. This play allegedly is political propaganda.

Subsequently Bert Brecht and Charles Laughton reportedly worked together on a production of a play entitled "Galileo", which Brecht intends to produce in New York City. Laughton desires to play the leading role in this play.

Associates and contacts of Bert Brecht are reportedly as follows:

1. Charlotte and William Dieterle. William Dieterle is a prominent movie director. Both of the Dieterles are alleged to be strongly sympathetic to Communism.
2. Karin Michaelis. She at one time resided with Brecht but later moved to New York. She is a Danish writer and reportedly was on the Advisory Board of Anti-Nazi Student Committee, 236 E. 82nd St., New York City, a German Communist organization.
3. Lion Feuchtwanger, refugee author, reported as a Communist sympathizer. Feuchtwanger is alleged to have been active as a Communist in France, Germany, and United States. He is reported to be very influential in Communist circles and to be looked up to by all German Communists as a leader.
4. Martin Hall, German lecturer whose name was changed at the time of naturalization from Karl Adolf Rudolf Hermann Jacobs. Hall was alleged to be a strong Russian sympathizer.

Brecht reportedly had been in off and on contact through the past several years with Soviet diplomatic officials. It has been stated he has been personally visited at his residence by such officials.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
510 South Spring Street, Room 900  
Los Angeles 13, California  
August 8, 1947

Director, FBI

Re: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT,  
w.as. Eugen Berthold Friedrich Brecht,  
Bert Brecht, Bertat  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

It has come to the attention of this office that the above-captioned subject intends to leave the United States in September of this year for Switzerland and then will proceed to Germany.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, reflect that BRECHT filed an intention to become an American citizen in 1941, but has not proceeded in any manner to secure his final papers. On the contrary informants have advised that BRECHT has intended to return to Germany ever since his arrival in the United States and even journeyed to San Francisco, California in 1944 where he discussed with the Czech Consul, ONE BENES, the possibility of securing a Czech passport. When advised that an exit visa from the United States might not be granted, BRECHT together with HANS EISLER are alleged to have commented, "Well, the border is close by."

It is pointed out that during 1943 and 1944 BRECHT was contacted by GREGORY KHEIFETS, alleged espionage assistant to the chief of the N.K.V.D. in the United States, at least twice at his residence.

BRECHT has been very active in the Free Germany movement in the Los Angeles area together with LION KUCHTANOW, HANS EISLER, and HEINRICH HANN. From July of 1939 to July of 1940, he received funds from FRITZ LANG with the knowledge of OTTO KATZ, alleged O.G.P.U. agent in Mexico. He is also well known in Germany as a writer of plays, poems and songs, many of which have been stated to be extremely Communistic in nature.

[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED 5-11-58



OCT 10 1947 223

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

Director

August 8, 1947

Re: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, w.as.

[REDACTED]

The Philadelphia office is requested to place a stop notice with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia so that in the event BRECHT applies for a re-entrance permit this office will be immediately advised.

The Washington Field office is requested to ascertain at the State Department if BRECHT has applied for an exit visa and the type of passport on which he is travelling.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to refer some of the information contained in the Bureau files to the State Department.

It is requested that Philadelphia and Washington Field expedite the leads set forth inasmuch as the Bureau may desire that BRECHT be interviewed before his departure for Europe in case he does not apply for a re-entrance permit.

Very truly yours,

*R. B. Hood*  
R. B. HOOD  
SAC

JRB/dml  
100-18112  
AIR MAIL

cc: 2 - Philadelphia (Air Mail)  
2 - Washington Field (Air Mail)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 20, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was  
Eugen Berthold Friedrich Brecht,  
Bert Brecht, Bardat;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Los Angeles Office letter to the Bureau dated August 8, 1947, in which the Washington Field Office was requested to ascertain at the State Department whether BRECHT has applied for an exit visa and the type of passport on which he is traveling.

The Visa Division, Department of State, has no record of any application for exit permit for BRECHT and further advises that no exit permits have been required for Switzerland and other foreign countries except Germany and Japan since September, 1945.

CC - Los Angeles

LGZ:BR  
100-18875RECORDED  
EX-56  
G. I. R. -1

51 OCT 1 1947

61-4508-001

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 11309

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles  
SUBJECT: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

DATE: August 25, 1947

Re: airtel August 8, 1947, and teletype from Philadelphia August 18, 1947.

In view of subject's plans for an 18 month trip to Europe departing in September of this year from the United States, it is requested that permission be granted to interview BRECHT concerning his contacts with GREGORY KHEIFETS, former Soviet vice-consul in San Francisco and alleged N.K.V.D. agent.

100-18112  
JRB:JMM

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-23

36

15 SEP 2 1947

11/24/47  
10-11-47  
JMM

RibT  
10-11-47  
K1 OCT 9 1947

Handled  
10/11/47  
JMM

Federal Bureau of Investigation in  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles 13, California  
October 4, 1947

DIRECTOR, F.B.I.

RE: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Remylet August 25, 1947.

~~CONF. INFO~~

~~CONF. INFO~~ advised on October 4, 1947, that BRECHT has been in New York for the last three weeks preparing to leave the United States for Switzerland and Italy, where his play, "Galileo", is going to be produced as a motion picture. The informant also related that BRECHT had been subpoenaed by the House Committee on un-American Affairs to appear in Washington in October, 1947, with other individuals already subpoenaed, from the motion picture industry.

It is pointed out that BRECHT has been intimately associated with HANNS EISLER in the writing and production of plays, songs and motion pictures, both here in the United States and in Germany prior to 1933. According to newspaper reports, EISLER has been ordered arrested by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation proceedings. It is felt that BRECHT may also become involved in such proceedings as a result of possible testimony before the Committee on un-American Affairs.

BRECHT has been reported as having been contacted twice by GREGORY KHEIFETS, former Soviet Vice Consul at San Francisco, known to have engaged in espionage activities while in California.

The Philadelphia Division reported by teletype dated August 18, 1947, that BRECHT had secured a re-entry permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, No. 1437991, and stated at that time that he intended to be absent from the United States for a period of eighteen months. ~~CONF. INFO~~ also stated that Mrs. BRECHT was going to accompany her husband, but that she was having difficulty with her papers and was still in Los Angeles.

INDEXED  
The above information is being furnished to the Bureau and New York for their consideration in view of the subject's association with EISLER, and the possible deportation of BRECHT along the same lines as EISLER. The Bureau is requested to advise New York and this office of any action desired.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD  
SAC



AMSD  
JUN 1947  
100-12112

c.c. New York (AMSD)

55 OCT 21 1947

RECORDED 100-190707 — 39  
SAC, New York

October 20, 1947

Director, FBI

REXFOL: EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, was  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

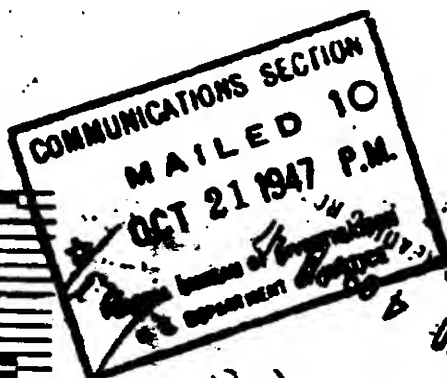
EX-135

Reference is made to the letter from Los Angeles dated October 11, 1947.

The New York Office is requested to interview the subject when he is located. The Los Angeles Office should ascertain if all information which the New York Office will need for this interview has been forwarded to them.

cc - Los Angeles

APC:WML



2 NOV 5 1947

R. 443

*Handwritten signature or initials, possibly 'E.H.C.' or similar.*

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles 13, California  
October 11, 1947

Director, FBI

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, WAS.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bureau file 100-190707

Dear Sir:

Rebulet October 11, 1947, in which permission  
to interview BRECHT was granted.

Los Angeles letter dated October 4, 1947, to the  
Director, advised that BRECHT was in New York and was  
scheduled to appear in October before the House Committee  
on Un-American Affairs prior to his departure for Europe.  
According to [REDACTED] he is not to return to Los  
Angeles. Please advise New York if the interview is  
still desired. ~~CONF. INFO.~~

New York is requested to locate BRECHT through  
confidential informants. There is no information available  
here as to his location in New York.

Very truly yours,

*R. B. Hood*

R. B. HOOD, SAC

100-18112  
JEB:DLP  
AMSD

cc New York City (AMSD)

RECORDED & INDEXED  
OCT 18 8 20 AM  
FBI NEW YORK

100-190707-36  
FBI

124

*Letter NY  
11/20/47*

*PC*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

100-84547

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON 1 LOS ANGELES 2 WASHINGTON FIELD 1 FROM PHILA 13 11.24 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

URGENT

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, WAS., ISR. RELET FROM LOS ANGELES TO  
DIRECTOR EIGHT EIGHT FORTYSEVEN. SUBJECT ISSUED RE-ENTRY PERMIT ONE  
FOUR THREE SEVEN NINE, NINE ONE ON THREE ELEVEN FORTYSEVEN TO VISIT  
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE AND ITALY FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR  
PURPOSE OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THEATERS AND PUBLISHERS HOUSES. INTENDS  
DEPARTING FROM NEW YORK DATE, UNKNOWN, BECAUSE QUOTE DEPENDS ON SWISS  
VISA QUOTE. ADDRESS ABROAD WILL BE CARE PRAESEN'S FILMS, WEINBERGSTRASSE  
FIFTEEN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. RUC

END

WA

ALSO RELAY FOR LOSA WA

OCT 21 1947

TWO COPIES WFO

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100-84547  
100-84547

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 11

TELETYPE

LOSA 4 FROM WASH

11

3-30 P

SAC.....ROUTINE

BERTOLT EUGEN, FRIEDRICH BRECHT, WAS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R.,  
REURLET DATED AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE LAST. BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED  
TO INTERVIEW BRECHT.

HOOVER

CORR - SUBJECT SHLD READ BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT - NO COMMA  
BETWEEN EUGEN AND FRIEDRICH

END

ACK PLS

100-19877-121

RECEIVED  
OCT 11 1950  
FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 11, 1947

ROUTINE

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SAC, LOS ANGELES

*pl*  
*XO*  
RE: ~~ROGER FRIEDRICH BRECHT~~ WAS: INTERNAL SECURITY - R., REURLET  
DATED AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE LAST. BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW  
BRECHT.

HOOPER

100-170767-61

RECORDED  
EX-89

JHE:NTB  
(100-1907)

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

2

*PAH*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

RECEIVED  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
COMM. FILE

OCT 11

TELETYPE

URGENT 10/11/47 *267*

3:30 PM

Per *44*

OCT 22 1947

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 15 AND LOSA 2 FROM NEW YORK 22 3-32 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, ISR. RELATE OCT. FOUR AT ELEVEN  
REQUESTING BRECHT BE LOCATED IN NYC. INFORMANTS ADVISE BRECHT PRESENTLY  
LIVING WITH RUTH BERLAU, AT ONE TWO FOUR EAST FIVE SEVEN ST., NYC.  
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS REPORT SUBJECTS PLAY QUOTE CALIF. QUOTE UNQUOTE  
CHARLES LAUGHTON WILL BE PRESENTED FOR ONE WEEK STARTING DEC. SEVEN  
FORTYSEVEN UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF EXPERIMENTAL THEATER, ADJUNCT OF  
AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATER AND ACADEMY. IT IS NOTED BRECHT IS SCHEDULED  
TO APPEAR BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON  
THIS MONTH. IN VIEW OF PUBLICITY GIVEN TO HEARING HOUSE  
COMMITTEE, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER INTEREST OF SUBJECT IS  
STILL DESIRED.

53 NOV 1 1947

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-38

24

6 P  
OCT 23, 1947 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK  
LOS ANGELES

11310

<sup>10/23/47</sup>  
BERTOLD HENRI FRIDRICH MURCH, IS DASH R. - MURCH. TODAY POSTPONE PLANS TO  
INTERVIEW SUBJECT UNTIL AFTER HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

HOOVER

APC:JW

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RECORDED

EX-7

NOV 11 1947  
EX-7

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 3, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDERICH BRECHT, was;  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R).  
(Bufile 100-190707)

Re LA lets dated 10/4 and 10/11 requesting BRECHT be located in New York City and Butel dated 10/24/47 requesting that plans to interview subject be postponed until after his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

It was determined that RUTH BERLAU returned from California about the middle of 10/47 and is again occupying her apartment at 124 E. 57 St., NYC. Also since about the same period of time BRECHT has been residing with BERLAU at this address and spends most of his time in the apartment.

According to local newspapers, BRECHT'S play, "Galileo," starring CHARLES LAUGHTON, will be presented for one week starting 12/7/47 under the sponsorship of the Experimental Theater, adjunct of the American National Theater and Academy.

Enclosed is a newspaper clipping from the New York Times dated 10/31/47 concerning BRECHT'S testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted BRECHT testified he is not a Communist, but admitted he had written revolutionary literature in Germany because of anti-Hitler feelings. He also testified he has collaborated with HANS EISLER whom he has known since the middle '20's and acquaintanceship with GERHART EISLER and other Communists. Further, according to the Journal-American Newspaper, he stated GREGOR KHEIFETS visited him in 1943. On 10/28/47 [REDACTED] advised MARTHA DODD STERN, subject in the MOCASE, contacted RUTH BERLAU at which time BERLAU advised she was leaving soon for Denmark for a 3 or 4 months' stay. MRS. STERN inquired about BRECHT and BERLAU stated he was in Washington, DC, but would return to New York City 10/30/47. They discussed the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and MARTHA inquired how BRECHT felt about it. BERLAU stated it was more difficult for BRECHT (than other witnesses) and that his primary consideration was that he was not an American. MRS. STERN invited BERLAU as well as BRECHT to her home on 11/3/47-apparently a social meeting.

BW:els  
100-67072

RECORDED  
INDEXED

21

50 NOV 13 1947  
COPIES DESTROYED

NY 100-67077  
Letter to the Director

In view of BRECHT'S and BERLAU'S association with MARTHA DODD STERN, it is suggested that BRECHT not be interviewed at this time and the case is being RUC'D to LA.

Encl. - VIA SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC: LOS ANGELES  
cc: NY file 100-54836

11/16  
Mr. Hoover  
Washington, D.C.  
Federal-Bureau  
Investigation

5th November 1947.

Dear Mr. Hoover :

I should like to make a confidential report.

The day before yesterday the writer Berthold Brecht appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities and stated that he never wrote communistic literature but wrote only against Hitler. In reality Brecht has always acted and written as a propagandist of Communism and Sovietism. In 1919 he was editorialist of the "Rote Fahne" (Red Flag) in Augsburg.

I have followed Brecht's career from that time on. Brecht was an unswerving advocate of Soviet policy in Germany; he wrote several outright communistic plays among them "Die Massnahme" (The measure) and "Die heilige Johanna der Schlachthöfe", 1932 ("St. Joan of the slaughter-houses"). The latter play is located in America and Brecht tries to prove the necessity of the downfall of capitalism and free enterprise. In 1932, the Democratic (Pre-Hitlerian) Government of Hesse (Darmstadt) forbade the performance of "St. Joan of the slaughter-houses" because of its communistic tendency. One of the shorter plays of Brecht (I forgot the title) is written in praise of the secret societies in all countries which work for Soviet - Russia. Berthold Brecht was in Moscow several times; he was co-editor of the Russian Magazine "Das Wort" (it appeared in Moscow during the Nazi-Regime in German language). I remember distinctly to have read in one of the issues a diatribe of Brecht against America. I happen to be in contact with friends of Brecht and therefore I know that he has not deviated a bit from the official Russian party line. Several weeks ago he said something like that "we and his like are now obliged to palm themselves off as democrats". As far as I know, Brecht plans to travel to Europe very soon via Switzerland and I am convinced that he will try to move in the Eastern Zone of Germany in order to work for his communistic ideas. The above named works of Brecht are available in the library of Congress. Nobody who reads them will doubt that they are communistic literature.

11/16  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 11

NOV 11 1947  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

November

Director, FBI

BERTOLD EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, with aliases  
EUGEN BERTHOLD FRIEDRICH BRECHT,  
BERT BRECHT, BERDAP

The subject is a German refugee writer who has been employed in Hollywood, free lancing, for various movie concerns. He was born at Augsburg, Germany February 10, 1898 and arrived in the United States at San Pedro, California July 1, 1941 from Finland. He is an alien.

It will be recalled that the subject testified October 30, 1947, before the Un-American Activities Committee at which time he stated that he was not and never had been a member of any Communist Party in this or any other country. In this connection I wish to call your attention to information received by the Philadelphia Office of this Bureau from [redacted]

[redacted] states that he knows that Brecht was a leading European Communist and he, [redacted] can prove this. He also states that one of Brecht's plays was banned in Essen, Germany in 1932, by the Democratic Government in power at that time. [redacted] advised that the English translation of the title of this play is "St. Joan of the Slaughter House" and that the play concerns the revolution and overthrow of the American Government. [redacted] further advises that Brecht was co-editor of the Communist magazine "Das Freie Wort", the English translation of which title is "The Free Word". This was in Moscow and was prior to the entrance of the subject into the United States. [redacted] further states that Brecht in 1918 at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, founded a Communist newspaper called, "The Red Star".

The files of the Bureau indicate information alleging the subject to be a Communist and a former member of the Communist underground in Europe. He has collaborated with Hans Eisler, presently out on bail under deportation proceedings. Brecht was exiled from Germany in 1939, and after that lived in Finland, France and Russia. His writings in 1939, reportedly advocated the overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of a Communist state and the use of sabotage by labor to attain its ends. He has been known to associate with known Communist German writers, active in the Free German Movement in the United States. He is also known to have been in contact with Gregori Khelfets, Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco in 1943 and 1944.

The subject planned an eighteen month trip to Europe in September of this year and postponed this trip in favor of testifying during the past week

before the Un-American Activities Committee on Un-American Activities

[redacted] mentioned above, is to furnish additional information. It will be appreciated to you. 55. NOV 4 1947

RENOV 12 1947

100-12  
PQ  
Chas

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

NOVEMBER 12, 1947

ROUTINE

Transmit the following message to:

SAC  
NEW YORK  
~~SAC LOS ANGELES~~

BERTOLT EUGEN FRIEDRICH BRECHT, IS - R. RE LOS ANGELES LETTER NOVEMBER FIVE.  
IN VIEW OF HIS ACTION, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW SUBJECT WITHOUT UNDUE  
DELAY. YOUR LETTER OF NOVEMBER THREE WAS CONSIDERED BUT IT IS NOT BELIEVED  
THAT SUBJECT'S ASSOCIATION WITH MARTHA DODD STERN IS SUFFICIENT REASON TO  
HOLD UP THE INTERVIEW.

HOOVER

RECORDED  
100-190707

EX-93

-67  
JH

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
NOV 14 1947  
TELETYPE

EAC

JH

JH  
JH

SENT VIA

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10-43PM

Per

Com

55 NOV 18 1947